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THE BALLAD OF A SAD, BAD GIRL.

She was pretty, she was bright,
She was brave as she was bonny,
Her eyes were full of light,
And her smile was bright and sunny;
She was rare, she was fair,
And her hair was full of curl,
But she was —— O, she was
Such a sad, bad girl!

Her cheek was like a rose,
Her mouth was like a cherry,
She'd a pretty, pert, snub nose,
And her laugh was gay and merry;
She was sweet to her feet,
And her teeth were made of pearl,
But she was —— O, she was
Such a sad, bad girl!

Her locks were touched with gold,
And a three foot rule would scrape her;
She was only five years old,
And her finger tips were taper;
She could run just like fun;
With a rush and with a swirl;
Still she was —— O, she was
Such a sad, bad girl!

For she wanted her own way,
And you couldn't turn or twist her,
She'd say yes, or she'd say nay,
Spite of mother, friend, or sister;
How she'd fly if you'd try
Any fancy to imperil!
For she was —— O, she was
Such a sad, bad girl!

If her mamma, or her aunt,
Asked for any little favor,
She'd say *shall*, and she'd say *she'n't*
With the very sourest flavor;
She would pout, and she'd flout,
Till their brains were in a whirl,
For she was —— yes, she was
Such a sad, bad girl!

But she's getting older now,
And although they're almost frantic,
Still they hope she's learning how
To be gentle and less antic;
So that soon a day may come
When they'll call their little Pearl
Not a sad, and a bad ——
But a good, good girl!

—*M. E. B., in March* WIDE AWAKE

ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

The Death of Lord Edward Thynne Revives an Old Scandal.

The death of Edward Thynne, which is reported in English papers just at hand as having occurred at Laverstock, near Salisbury, on the 4th instant, will recall the Townshend-Thynne scandal of some years since. The Marquis Townshend in 1865 married a school girl of seventeen. Her husband was devoted to her, but he was no less devoted to the philantropic labors with which his name is associated. In these labors the lady bore no share. She was not wanting in heart, but she could not make the care of the poor the absorbing interest of her life. And she had no great womanly ambition of any other kind. Her leisure was a torment to her, and so she tried to make an occupation of amusement. She entered with an acquired zest into all the elegant dissipation of English fashion, and, unfortunately, without a husband for her companion. The Marquis was too weakly indulgent of her tastes. From the outset of their marriage fate had decreed their separation in heart and mind, a divorce infinitely more complete than those kindred judgments of the law which affect only the body and the estate. The husband went one way, the wife another; the one needed no other companionship than that of his own high thoughts; the other had no such inner resources against solitude, and she found a Lord Thynne.

Insolvency had driven Lord Thynne from England, and he went to Paris as naturally as a consumptive patient seeks the air of the South. He subsisted on a slender allowance of some £500 a year, provided mainly by the bounty of his sister, and on some remains of his wife's property. He was accompanied in exile by his wife, and her unspotted name was a passport for both to the most brilliant society of the French capital. His tall, slender form was a familiar sight at Musard's and at the skating club, and although he was verging on sixty he was distinguished by his erect bearing and his dandyish air among the men who attended his imperial receptions. He was one of those born Lotharios who cannot cease to dazzle until they cease to live. His hair was of silvery whiteness, but if it had been black as night he could not have trimmed it with a more coquettish air. He was the idol of many ladies, and he counted among his conquests not only the daughter of an English nobleman but the wife. Each received his visits to the family on her own account, and both were the sport of the acquaintances to whom they revealed their secret in turn. But the mother at last surrendered her supposed interest in him by eloping with another man, the Captain Gordon whose final exploit was the assassination of an Indian lady and of himself at Naples the other day. Such was the foreign society of Paris in 1866.

But Lord Thynne's exile come to an end. His relatives made a compromise with his creditors, and he returned to London some short time before the outbreak of the war against Germany. Thus whitewashed he was once more enabled to figure in good company in his own country, and Lady Townshend came in his way. He offered a perfect contrast to her husband. In fact, Lady Townshend fell deeply in love with Lord Thynne, and all the world was aware of it but the person chiefly concerned, Lady Townshend's lord. It was talked of in society. While his lordship was absent on his philanthropic missions his wife took her daily turn in the Row, and the new friend of the family was always by her side. It was talked of at the clubs. Her old admirer at last grew so unguarded in his attentions that it was impossible for even men to shut their eyes. Women had long been in the secret, and when the outraged wife of Lord Thynne publicly upbraided Lady Townsend at a ball the scandal at last reached the husband's ears. But his trustful affection readily accepted the explanation that was offered, and his confidence was so firmly re-established that, when the Marchioness, in the latter part of 1872, took a trip to Paris in the company of Lord Thynne, the Marquis, who then lay ill at his country residence, did not even suspect the cause of her flight until three days after she had left his house.

Captain Gore, a brother of Lady Edward Thynne, and Lord Macduff, now Earl of Fife, a brother of Lady Townshend, pursued the travelers, found them at a hotel in Paris, and after a more or less stormy scene, enlivened by a personal encounter between the elderly Lord Edward and the youthful Lord Macduff, persuaded Lady Townshend to return to England, where she was received, doubtless, with enthusiasm by her liege lord.

For nine years the Marquis chiefly occupied himself in persecuting streets beggars and summoning refactory and avaricious cabmen, and he did not lay his eyes upon Lord Edward until, in company with Colonel Nepeau and Mr. Francis Ellis, he met him driving on the road between Salisbury and Laverstock in the latter part of June, 1881. The Marquis' companions held the horses while he pummelled Lord Edward with a riding-whip. The venerable Lord Edward—he was then seventy-four—in his testimony before the Salisbury Magistrate before whom the Marquis and his two friends were at once taken on the charge of assault and battery, stated that while he was driving from Salisbury to Laverstock he met the defendants on the road, and the one who described himself as the Marquis Townshend attacked him with a riding-whip, smashing his hat and drawing blood from his head. He was struck more than once by the Marquis, who kept on saying, "Is that enough, is that enough?" Colonel Nepeau held the horse's head while the assault was being committed and Mr. Ellis encouraged the Marquis. When the Marquis was called upon for his side of the story, he recited the elopement of nine years ago, and declared that this was the first opportunity he had had of giving Lord Edward a castigation for his part in the affair. He, the Marquis, and his two companions were held to bail. The result of the trial was that the Marquis was fined $2,500 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months while Colonel Nepeau and Mr. Francis Ellis, who abetted the assault, were fined $500 each.

THE SENATE RESTAURANT.

Senators Who Eat Crackers and Milk —Two Teetotalers in the Senate.

(Washington Letter.)

The Senate restaurant has become the clubroom of the Capitol. With a colored man in charge, the Senators now get the best cooking and attendance in town. Representatives go over there to lunch, and Senators boast of it outside. I was talking with John Francis the other day. He is the colored man to whom Mr. Edmunds gave the restaurant, with $6,000 or $7,000 a year. "Do the Senators generally spend much money with you?" I asked him. "No," he went on, "as a rule, they come down here and eat crackers and milk. My milk is most all cream, and they like it. Most of them are here each day, although a few have their lunch sent to a committee-room, Senator Morrill always eats crackers and milk; so do Senators Hoar and Ingalls. Mr. Platt always drinks tea. Senator Vest likes to stand up to the oyster counter and take a dozen on the shell, with some ale. Perry Belmont is often here eating raw oysters. Gen. Logan is very abstemious. Mr. Aldrich generally eats steak. But the best of our custom is from the outsiders. They eat more and higher-priced dinners than the Senators. Generous? Well not many of them. They do not come down to the waiters very hand-somely. The poorest men are the most liberal. Mr. Frye is kind and always has a pleasant word for the waiters; so does Mr. Garland. Gov. Vance has his pockets full of dimes, and throws them out liberally. Gen. Logan, when he feels good, is liberal, but the tips generally come more from outsiders than Senators." A large closet full of brandy and wine stands invitingly in plain view, notwithstanding the new rule that no intoxicating liquors shall be allowed. They are sold to anyone who calls, but Mr. Blair's wild remark that the restaurant is "the national groggery" was a good way from the truth. Very few Senators drink to excess. Some of them have a bottle or two in their committee-rooms. Mr. Hale entertains his friends occasionally with wine-spreads. Pendleton always has some champagne and makes a point to hand it around freely when the Democratic caucus meets, he being Chairman. Up in the back room of the Senate Committee on printing Mr. Anthony has something in store. You will often see him and Mr. Edmunds coming from there with a pleased expression. Judge Thurman was Mr. Edmunds' companion of old. When they went out together the Senate blinked sympathetically. Don Cameron invariably took wine with his nice little lunch, served daintly in his private room. Frye and Blair are the only teetotalers in the upper House. But drunkenness is never seen in these days. It is in "bad form." Ten years ago wine-bibbing was very common. Old Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, brother to the present Senator, was a heavy drinker and finally was obliged to give way to his brother. He and "Jim" Nye, of Nevada, were boon companions. Nye died in an insane asylum. Although opposed politically, they were great chums. Then there was McDougall, of California, who drank himself to death. I suppose he was one of the brightest men who ever came to Washington. Why, he helped survey the Albany and Schenectady railroad before he was 18 years old and was Attorney General of Illinois at 24. Many of his bright remarks are still treasured. Notably, one night he was unable to reach home. Some friends happening along found him in the gutter. "What, is this you, Yates?" they said said. "No-o," was the prompt answer, "I—I am Seward." McDougall was in the Senate with Yates, who ruined himself with rum. Yates reformed time and again, only to fall still lower. The tendency is growing better. Newspapers and the sharp public opinion against much drinking are doing their perfect work. In the Senate to-day there is not a man who can be termed a hard drinker to the detriment of his public duties.

To poison a well is one of the worst of crimes. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes back of the symptoms, picks up these impure seeds from the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength and health.

BATTLE FLAG AT SHENANDOAH.

The tented field wore a wrinkled frown,
And the emptied church from the hill looked down,
On the emptied road and the emptied town,
That summer Sunday morning.

And here was the blue, and there was the gray;
And a wide green valley rolled, away
Between where the battling armies lay,
That sacred Sunday morning.

Young Custer sat, with impatient will,
His restless steed, 'mid his troopers still,
As he watched with glass from the oak-set hill
That silent Sunday morning.

Then fast he began to chafe and fret;
"There's a battle flag on a bayonet
Too close to my own true soldeirs set
For peace this Sunday morning!

"Ride over, some one," he haughtily said,
"And bring it to me! Why, in bars blood red
And in stars I will stain it, and overhead
Will flaunt it this Sunday morning!"

Then a West-born lad, pale faced and slim,
Rode out, and touching his cap to him,
Swept down, as swift as the swallows skim,
That anxious Sunday morning.

Oh! never rode man in the world so well
From hill of heaven to valley of hell;
And foemen and friends, as in a spell,
Stood still that Sunday morning.

On, on through the valley! up, up, anywhere!
That pale-faced lad like a bird through the air
Kept on till he climbed to the banner there
That bravest Sunday morning!

And he caught up the flag, and around his waist
He wound it tight, and he fled in haste,
And swift his perilous route retraced
That daring Sunday morning.

All honor and praise to the trusty steed!
Ah, boy, and banner, and all God speed!
God's pity for you in your hour of need
This deadly Sunday morning.

Oh, deadly shot! and oh, shower of lead!
Oh, iron rain on the brave, bare head!
Why, even the leaves from the trees fall dead
This dreadful Sunday morning!

But he gains, the oaks! Men cheer in their might!
Brave Custer is weeping in his delight!
Why, he is embracing the boy outright
This glorious Sunday morning!

But, soft! Not a word has the pale boy said,
He unwinds the flag. It is starred, striped red
With his heart's best blood; and he falls down dead,
In God's still Sunday morning!

So wrap his flag to his soldier's breast;
Into Stars and Stripes it is stained and blest,
And under the oaks let him rest and rest
In God's own Sunday morning!

—*Joaquin Miller.*

STORY OF A SHIPWRECK.

An Adventure on Lake Erie Thirty-three Years Ago.

"Tell us how your hair turned white," said one of the party at the fireside.

"In June, 1851," said the man with the white hair, "I left my home in Ohio for Buffalo. Being in a hurry to return, I took passage in the steamer G. B. Griffith for Toledo, on a late Sunday afternoon. The ship carried over 400 passengers and crew. I must have slept soundly for about two hours in my berth, when I was awakened by the sound of hurrying footsteps overhead, and, looking through the ventilator to the upper deck, I saw two or three sailors running along dragging a hose pipe. I partly dressed and went forward to the promenade deck, where I heard from the pilot house above, the voice of the Captain crying "Starboard! Hard starboard! and steer her for the shore!"

"The ship veered from her course and headed for the shore, five miles away. I went back to my stateroom, awakened the man in the other berth, and rapped on several of the doors. As I came out again into the cabin I saw smoke curling out from the side. The command had been given to call up the passengers, and when I again reached the forward deck they were crowding upon it. Just aroused from sleep, they hurried out half dressed or in their night clothes, many carrying children, bandboxes, bird cages, carpet bags, and bundles, all anxious to save something. I climbed up on the railing and taking hold of a stanchion, swung myself to the main deck below. Stepping over the forms of many who were lying there still asleep, I went around to the engine and, looking up, saw that the fire had broken out near the smoke stack in a spot so difficult to get at that in all probability the ship was doomed. Hurrying back to the main deck, upon which the crowd was fast increasing, I removed all my clothing but my night shirt and drawers. Taking my money and valuables, I rolled them up with my trousers and laid them carefully away on deck where I might recover them if the ship should escape destruction. Climbing up on the rail near the gangplank, I held on until the frantic crowd pressing forward, forced me away. I crept along the gunwale to near the wheel on the land side, where I clung and watched the crowd as they surged forward from the approaching flames.

"There was scarcely a scream heard. As the flames drove them further and further forward whole columns of people were pushed into the water. Husbands caught their wives and children, and throwing them overboard, jumped after them. Women with babies in their arms went about piteously begging some one to save their children, and when they were pushed or jumped into the water held their infants high above their heads. After they were drowned their quilted skirts buoyed them up, and I saw babies actually trying with their little hands to catch the dancing light of the flames in the water.

"The ship grounded at daybreak in about ten feet of water, a little more than half a mile from the shore. The water all about the forward part of her was full of drowned and drowning people. Many good swimmers struck out for the shore, but from all sides the poor drowning wretches would clutch them and drag them down.

The flames drove me off at last. In the water just beneath me was a struggling crowd of drowning creatures clinging to each other. Suddenly a space of about twenty feet cleared instantly by their sinking out of sight, dragging each other down. I determined to jump, swim toward the stern of the boat until out of reach of the clutches of the drowning, and then make a detour for the shore. Remembering how I used to jump into the water as a boy, when learning to swim, I put my feet closely together, arms straight by my side, and plunged down like a wedge to the bottom, with my eyes wide open. For a brief second I saw lying on the bed of the lake heaps of dead bodies in all positions. On rising to the surface I struck out with my arms, but to my horror found my feet bound tightly together. The band of my drawers had burst, and slipping down, had bound my ankles as securely as if tied. Turning on my back, I carefully disentangled them from each foot. These efforts greatly exhausted me, but, once free, I swam toward the stern until I was quite clear of all obstructions, and then struck out for shore. One strong swimmer passed me and spoke some encouraging words. I saw others, who must have become dazed, swimming back into the lake.

"I was not an experienced swimmer, but I had passed, as I had judged, nearly half the distance to the shore when a deathlike coldness and numbness came creeping over me. All the life I had left seemed centred in my head, which felt like a ball of fire. I found that I was turning round and round in the water, now catching glimpses of the burning ship, to which even yet a few human beings were clinging, and now of the beach. Could I ever reach it? Was it worth while to struggle any longer? Every movement caused intense pain in my chest and lungs. It seemed so easy to die now.

"I ceased all efforts and raised my eyes for a last look at the sky. I was struck by a peculiar golden haze of the atmosphere, and the air seemed filled with human forms hovering over the drowning. The air was filled with them, and close beside me I recognized my father, brother, and other friends who had died many years before. They pressed closely around me, telling me to struggle on and they would aid me—that my work was not done—that I could not be spared yet.

"A little strength came back to me, I remembered that I must be more than half way to the shore. The water could not be over five feet deep. I let myself down, and felt the sand under me. Aided by my spirit friends, whose hands and presence were as real to me as any human touch, I crept on my hands and knees on the sand for some distance rising often to breathe. Becoming too weak for this, with my heavy head constantly falling backward, I sank to the bottom, and drew my body with my arms near and nearer to the shore, rising to the surface as often as necessary. A man was lying on the beach, one of the few who ever reached it. When he saw me feebly struggling, he crept down to the water's edge, and, reaching out his hands, tried to aid me. I slowly crept up a little way out of the water, but he was so weak that, falling backward, I would lose my hold and sink again.

"At last I was lying on the dry sand. How good it seemed to lie there, if only I need never move again. My companion spoke roughly yet kindly to me, telling me that it was sure death to remain there. I refused to move, but being much stronger, he compelled me to get up, and, half supporting me in his arms, dragged me unwillingly along. A farmer met us and almost carried me across the fields to a low two-roomed log cabin. In the smaller room, containing two beds I was at last permitted to lie down. The long black neck of a bottle was inserted between my lips, and I drank and drank until it was gently removed. The draught warmed me.

"I alternated between consciousness and unconsciousness, but remember much that passed about me. A large man with a tall hat, black satin vest, and heavy gold chain came in and lay down upon the other bed. He certainly had not been in the water, and I wondered if he had been saved in a boat. A man in the next room was exclaiming mournfully:

"'Mine Gott! Mine Gott! Mine monish is all gone. Mine monish is all gone. Mine wife is gone, my son is gone. Oh, mine Gott, mine monish is all gone!"

Again and again that mournful wail went up. Then I heard the tall man call out wrathfully:

"'Won't some one kill that d—— Dutchman?"

"Then I dozed off again. When I awoke more people were coming in bearing a woman, and they were saying she was the only woman saved. I heard them say that eight men swam ashore, and twenty were saved in a boat. Only twenty-eight saved out of over four hundred! Toward evening they put us all in a heavy lumber wagon—on beds of straw—to take us, they said, to "Lloyd's Tavern, three miles away." Jolting along over a rough road, the pain in my chest and limbs became unbearable, and I remember nothing more.

"Days afterward I awoke from what seemed to a long sleep. I found myself on a bed in a strange room, alone. The sound of voices came in through the open window and from the halls, where people were constantly passing to and fro. They were talking of a great disaster, of dead bodies lying in heaps on the sand waiting to be claimed, and of others being buried in a trench. There was something about county lines, of Coroner's quarreling over fees, of thieves in boats at night stripping the drowned bodies, and tearing rings from fingers and ears. Those monotonous voices were forever talking about that one thing

"Well, what if they were dead? The dead were at rest. What had I to do with that shipwreck? Why did not some one come to me? What was I doing here in this strange room? Why was I so stiff and sore, so full of pain, so weak I could not move? I fell asleep again, and when I awoke still the same voices were talking about poor drowned bodies, thieves, Coroners, and boats; and then came a dim recollection that I had known something about that shipwreck. It all came back to me clear and distinct. Soon afterward a man came with broth and nourishing food, of which I ate with a relish while he answered my questions. This was Saturday, and I had left Buffalo on the Sunday preceeding. Loyd's Tavern was fifteen miles from the city of Cleveland. I must get up. How could I lie here? I must get into the air. I must go home. Home? Why, at home doubtless they mourned me as dead. I had been dead for days to them. I begged the man to bring me some clothes. He brought some old garments much too large for me, with an old black slouched hat, and helped me to dress, for I was too weak to stand alone. He then placed me comfortably in an easy chair and told me to rest awhile. At length, feeling rested and stronger, I arose and moved slowly across the room toward the open door.

"I saw a gray-headed old man coming toward me, poorly dressed, with an old hat in his hand, and a stubby beard on his face. I thought that perhaps he also was one of the shipwrecked I spoke to him kindly, but he did not reply, and still advanced. I stopped; he stopped also. We stared at each other. I spoke again. His lips moved, but not a sound left them. I drew forward a chair, and sat down. He sat down also, staring half fearfully at me. Great God! was that myself? That white hair—could it be mine? No, it was a wig. Some one was playing a joke upon me. I put up my hand. No, it would not come off.

"I went back and lay down upon my bed, very weak, utterly disheartened. Later I was driven slowly down to the beach, and I saw all that was left of the steamer—a few blackened spars and the charred hull. Many people were examining, either from curiosity or for identification, the bodies as they were brought in. There was a long trench in the sand, in which were placed those not identified. It appeared that the steamer had been wrecked on a county line, and two Coroners were there quarrelling over the bodies and claiming their fees.

"My friend helped me out of the wagon, and seated me on a rock close by—a most forlorn and unkempt figure I must have presented. Two men stood near where I sat, and one of them spoke of having received another telegram from Cleveland inquiring if the body of the man K——had yet been found. A cold chill ran down my back. Producing the telegram, he read the description.

"Twenty-eight years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight about 160 pounds, fair skin, blue eyes, black hair, small hands and feet, mole on left shoulder. Has the body been found? Have it properly prepared for burial, and send to H—— Cleveland.

"I was 'K,' and they were hunting for my body to prepare it for burial! My friend came back just then, and I begged to be taken to the hotel at once. I must start for home, I said, as soon as possible. Arriving at the house, I saw a carriage and horses standing before the door. Four gentlemen came out and agreed to take me with them.

"I learned from their conversation that my companions had been sent out from Cleveland to identify the dead and find the living. Each related incidents connected with the search. They spoke of being out in boats, sometimes all night, dragging for bodies, of seeing the thieves at their villanious work, of the disgraceful quarrelling of the Coroners, and of the discomforts of camping out. At length one of the gentlemen said he regretted going back with no news of the young man K., whose friends were so anxious about him."

"I half believe,' said he, 'that he was not on the boat at all. We have seen everybody, dead or alive, who has been found, and no one answering his description is discovered.'

"'Where is his description?' asked another.

"'I have it. No, not here. I remember, I gave it to the Coroners. He was, as I recollect the description, a man about 28, fair skin, blue eyes, and black hair. It is hard to go back with no information. By the way, stranger, did you see any one answering that description?'

"'Would you be willing to take the body without preparation for burial?' I asked.

"'Why, of course. Any way, we could get it.'

"'Well, then,' said I, 'drop me at H.'s house.'

"A shout went up from the carriage. A few days later, after having enjoyed the delightful experience of being kissed, cried over, and welcomed back from the dead, I lighted a cigar, seated myself comfortably, and had the novel experience of reading my own obituary, and a good orthodox obituary it was, too."

ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

How and Why the Duke of Grafton Wants to be Rid of His Wife.

(Cable Special.)

Another celebrated scandal case will be that of the gallant Earl of Euston, who will be the next Duke of Grafton. The Earl seeks to get rid of his wife. His contention is that the lady's first husband was alive when she became Countess of Euston, is now alive and can be produced. His appearance in the witness box will be highly dramatic, for the lady has seen him and declares that she knows nothing about him. The approaching trial will revive the Tichborne case, and be the sensation of the season.

The facts of the matter are these: Thirteen years ago Henry Fitzroy, eldest son of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, fell in love with a dubious woman known as "Kate Cook." She was handsome and stylish in person, and her natural charms were quite sufficient to captivate the youth of twenty-three, unknown to his father, who was equerry to the Queen. He married her. Most chronicles of the peerage ignore the marriage, and others describe the bride as the daughter of John Walsh and widow of "Mr. Smith." In 1882 the bridegroom's social position changed. Lord Augustus Fitzroy succeeded his brother as Seventh Duke of Grafton, and Henry Fitzroy became Earl of Euston. The widow of "Mr. Smith" became Countess Euston, and the future Duchess of Grafton. But the troubles had already come between her and her husband. They separated by mutual agreement, and no fault being proved against the Countess since her marriage, the Earl in vain sought an excuse for divorce. The mysterious "Mr. Smith" has now appeared, and the excuse is found. If the case fails Kate Cook will be Duchess of Grafton, and the title created for a mistress of a king will be borne by a woman of the town.

Snubbing a Publican.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

Some time since, when the Prince of Wales was in America, one of the guests invited to dine with his Royal Highness was the keeper of a New York hotel. This being known, was protested against with such warmth that the invitation was rescinded, and the indignant and angry hotel keeper—Mr. Stevens then on the staff of Governor Morgan—was compelled to withdraw. The wife of Captain Paget, one of the most intimate and familiar friends of the Prince of Wales, is the daughter of that very hotel keeper.

The general store of J. G. McKinley and residence of L. W. Sefrit, at Harrisburg, fourteen miles south of Columbus, burned last night. Loss, $18,000; partly insured.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S DAUGHTER

I know a school house, in days gone by,
That stood by a country road;
The arching elm trees shadowed it o'er,
And near by a brooklet flowed;
And there, through the weary afternoons,
The girls in their calico gowns
And the boys in butternut, used to sit,
Struggling with verbs and nouns.

The old school teacher was gray and grim,
A man severe and stern;
And hard it was, 'neath that iron hand,
For a stupid boy to learn.
And there was a stupid boy in the lot,
The stupidest boy in school,
And every one, from the the teacher down
Thought him a hopeless fool.

Every one, I said? Ah! no,
There was one whose heart was kind,
And whose gentle spirit fell like the sun
Upon the dullard mind.
There was one who taught him, when school was o'er,
The wearisome task to say,
And led him to study and understand—
The schoolmaster's daughter May.

How gentle and patient she always was
With her pupil dull and slow;
How much there was that was plain to her
That it seemed he never would know.
But she never failed in her chosen task,
And ceaselessly worked away,
And the stupid boy, the butt of the school,
Grew cleverer day by day.

And how did he turn out? Well, my boy,
He didn't turn out so ill;
He has been selectman of this small town,
And he's working his own farm still.
And the schoolmaster's daughter—the little May—
She's the best of his love and life—
For I was the stupid boy, you see,
And May—well, May is my wife.

R. K. Munkittrick.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Indebtedness of the Powerless Colonies to the Leading European Nation.

(From Harper's.)

It was from France at last that not merely the material but the moral support came. Alliance with France meant friendship with the leading European nation. No power of imagination can now fully recall how unimportant to Europe were then these little colonies on the west coast of the Atlantic. America is not now more indifferent to the career of the smallest German State than the smallest German State then was to America, except as the Prince of Hesse-Cassel found there a market for three million dollars' worth of hired soldiers. On the other hand, when the importance of the America colonies was recognized by Spain, it was because Spain also had colonies, and feared to lose them. After all, she was right in her instincts. When Vergennes blandly assured the Spanish Government that there was "no ground for seeing in this people a new race of conquerers," he did not look forward to the Mexican war. At any rate, Spain was hostile; the rest of Europe indifferent. To Frenchmen alone the new transatlantic nation was something interesting, a pet, a hobby, a philosophic whim—something to be taken up and maintained as a theory. Once adopted, it must be sustained handsomely—"an ill favored thing, but mine own," as Touchstone, in the play, says of his bride.

The first treaty with France—which was also the first treaty of the United States with any foreign Government—was signed February 6, 1778, two months after the news of Burgoyne's surrender had reached Paris. It had been negotiated mainly between Franklin and Vergennes, and its liberal and generous tone bore the marks of that singular diplomatic ability which in Franklin was called simplicity and philosophy. His triumph was a triumph of temperance; he conquered, as Emerson says the wise man should, "without the crossing of bayonets." When Franklin and Adams worked together, the zeal, the energy, the self-assertion, were supplied by Adams, but the patience, the soothing good-nature, the unerring tact, came from Franklin alone. As a French historian has said of him, "his virtues and his renown negotiated for him, and before the second year of his mission had expired no one conceived it possible to refuse fleets and an army to the compatriots of Franklin." He it was who supplied to Vergennes what was, after all, the controlling argument with the French government, namely, the conviction that the Americans, with or without his alliance, were destined to carry the day. Even before the treaty, Vergennes wrote that it was "almost physically impossible for the English to wrest independence from them;" that "all efforts, however great, would be powerless to reduce a people so thoroughly determined to refuse submission."

In lending money, it is pleasant to know that the person favored is capable of paying his debts, even without the loan; and in time of war there is a certain safety in forming a league on the winning side. However high we rate the value of the French help, we must remember that the alliance united England against it. There were many in that nation who were by this time convinced that the work of conquest was hopeless. "The time may come," said the King to Lord North in 1778, "when it will be wise to abandon all North America but Canada, Nova Scotia and the Floridas; but then the generality of the nation must first see it in that light." If there is anything that is impressed upon the very school-books in connection with that period it is the obstinacy of King George III. and yet he had learned thus much. On the other hand, Lord Chatham, who had once said, "America has resisted; I rejoice, my lord," was now driven by the French alliance to take sides against America. He saw in the proposed independence only the degradation of the power of England before the French throne, and was carried from a sick bed to speak against it in Parliament (April 7, 1778). "My lords," he said,

"I rejoice that the grave has not closed upon me, that I am still alive to uplift my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy." As the Duke of Richmond essayed to answer, Chatham was seized with apoplexy, and was borne from the House to die. The young American Government had gained a powerful alliance, but it had lost its best English friend. Richmond, Burke and Fox supported its cause, but Chatham had roused the traditional pride of England against France, and Lord North was his successor. Then followed a period of which Washington wrote to George Mason (March 27, 1779,) that he was for the first time despondent, and had beheld no day in in which he thought the liberties of America so endangered. The war must still go on, and the French army and navy must cross the Atlantic for its prosecution. They were cordially welcomed by everybody except the German settlers of New York and Pennsylvania, who could not forget, as Mrs. Quincy's journal tells us, the excesses committed by the French troops in Germany.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

RESOLUTION by the miners of Alene, Dakota:—"Not a Chinaman shall ever enter the diggings unless he climbs a tree, with one end of a lariat over a limb."

LINCOLN'S tomb at Springfield, Ill., is going to ruin. Two of the supporting columns have collapsed, and one corner of the monument has settled several inches.

HENRY JAMES says the most beautiful woman he ever saw is the cashier in a Provence restaurant. She is large, and has the dignity of a Roman empress.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN has entered actively upon the practice of law. It is said that his pay as retained attorney of the Reading and Vanderbilt system aggregates $50,000 a year.

NEW ORLEANS has taken up the subject of cremation. A society has several hundred members embracing most of the physicians and many lawyers, merchants, and business men.

CHICAGO newspapers use a good deal of space and ink informing the world that Mrs. Sarah Monroe, of their city, now ninety-four years old, used to sit in George Washington's lap.

WHEN a man's wife comes in and sees him, razor in hand, and with his face all lather, and asks him, "Are you shaving?" it is a provoking thing for him to answer, "No, I am blacking the stove," but it is in human nature so to reply.

LEANDER P. RICHARDSON, a son of Albert D. Richardson, who was killed by McFarland, was married on Monday to Miss Lilian Helen Stewart, of New York city. An absolute divorce was obtained against Mr. Richardson two weeks ago by Ada Gilman Richardson, the well-known actress.

A GOSSIP says that Mr. Blaine's Washington residence cost $57,000, including the land; Mr. Robeson's cost $28,000, but he bought his lot seven years ago; Senator Don Cameron's between $40,000 and $50,000, while those of Senators Pendleton, Windom and General Hazen averaged about $23,000.

LOUISE MICHEL has been permitted to leave her Clermont prison for a few hours at a time to visit her sick mother. She is spending most of her time in writing stories for young people, and the stories are of a character peculiarly adapted to qualify young people for a future residence, like hers, in prison.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE is engaged, in co-operation with his son, on an historical sketch of Benjamin Franklin's life in Paris during the revolution. It will be published in two volumes with the title, "Franklin in France." The work was suggested by the purchase by our government of the Franklin papers.

CONGRESSMAN KASSON, of Iowa, who is divorced from his wife, called on a St. Louis friend once—so the story goes—who invited him to dine with him. Mr. Kasson consented to do so, when the man continued: "By the way, there is to be a marriage at our church to-night, and we expect to attend." Kasson inquired the name of the bride, and found that it was his wife about to marry again, so the invitation was declined.

AN application for a patent for an adjustable dog's tail has been made to the United States Patent Office. The applicant claims that all dogs who, either by nature or accident, are minus a tail, encounter great difficulties in turning sharp corners, as their centre of gravity is thrown too near the forelegs, and consequently they must go slow or lose their balance. The adjustable dog's tail will restore the equilibrium.

PARSON TALMAGE preached on Sunday on the Jeannette's dead to an audience of over 6,000 people. Instead of failure in De Long's expedition, he pronounces it in four respects a magnificent success. It "set up the banners of Emanuel on the pinnacles of icebergs till all nations saw the crimson standard;" it set for the world and the church an overwhelming example of courage; it has persuaded the world that it has "struck the impossible," and they have "demonstrated the fact that the dead are ours."

The Cause of Winter Floods.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

In Italy, in Spain, in Southern France, the cause of that curse of the rainy season has been ascertained with absolute certainty, and can be illustrated by a simple experiment. Cover a table with a thick stratum of spongy moss and pour on a gallon of water. The water will ooze through and trickle down the table, but very slowly, day by day, and that process of filtration will continue for a long time; for hours afterward the table will still be dripping wet. Then remove the moss and empty the same gallon pot on the center of the table. This time the deluge will pour down in a quick rush, and four hours later the table will be as dry as if nothing had happened. With the same difference of result a rain shower acts on a wooded and a treeless country. The forest, with its network of moss and roots, absorbs nine-tenths of the moisture, and yields it only slowly in brooks and perennial springs. A naked hill permits it to pour down in rapid deluge, brooks swell to torrents and rivers to seas; but in the summer time those same rivers shrink to shallow creeks—their headwaters in the treeless mountains have run dry.

—Victor Hugo has bought a plot of building land in the avenue named after him, and will build a house there and lay out a garden under his own personal superintendence. When this house is finished he will move into it. Hugo's eighty-second birthday occurs this month.

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THE GREAT GERMAN HOG.

The text of BISMARCK'S dispatch to the German Minister at Washington, directing the return to the American House of Representatives of the LASKER resolution, has been published in the official paper at Berlin. He says it would have been gratefully accepted and been submitted to the Reichstag "had not the resolution contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of LASKER'S political activity which was opposed to my (BISMARCK'S) convictions." It is then added:

According to my experience of the political and economical development of the German people, I can not recognize the opinion as one which events I have witnessed would justify. I should not venture to oppose my judgment to the opinion of such an illustrious body as the House of Representatives if I had not, by more than thirty years of active participation in the internal policy of Germany, gained some experience which justified me in attaching a certain value to my judgment in questions of home affairs. I can not determine to ask the Emperor for the necessary power to communicate the resolution to the Reichstag, because I should have officially to advocate before the Emperor an opinion which I can not recognize as correct.

It is well to recall in this connection the exact language of the resolution of the House, adopted on the 9th of January, soon after LASKER'S sudden death in New York:

Resolved, That this house has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker. That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political and economic condition of these people, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as well as to the Minister of the United States, resident at the capital of the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member.

The resolution is undoubtedly open to the objection that it goes beyond the province of condolence and does express an opinion on the internal politics of Germany and lauds policies antagonized by BISMARCK; but this does not detract a particle from the hogishness of BISMARCK'S insulting return of the resolution to the House, which also partakes of the character of petty malice towards a hated adversary in his grave.

We suppose the American Government will have to accept the rebuke in silence. There is talk of recalling our Minister and sending home the German envoy, but that is in the line of "gush," of which the House resolution is a striking illustration.

This snub, coming so soon after that of the British Foreign Secretary, in the matter of O'DONNELL, indicates our Government had better cease complimenting or begging favors from European powers. Their princes and nobles, representing the governing class, hold themselves superior to the claims of humanity or courtesy. The Chicago *Times* puts the case strongly against BISMARCK:

It is well known that the appetite for beer and brandy exemplifies in the person of the German dictator the old adage that when the alcohol is in the brains are out. The fact that Bismarck is a sot is not an explanation, but rather a confirmation, of the fact that he is a blackguard. He is a blackguard that, by good luck and the favor of a common place emperor in his dotage, has been lifted out of his own place into one to which, lacking the character of a gentleman, he has been able to bring only that of the bully. The person whom God has endowed with a soul so small and vicious that it carries malice beyond the grave, and displays vindictiveness toward a dead enemy by slapping in the face those that, even in a foreign country, express respect for his memory, betrays a character of such utter meanness as hardly possesses a parallel in the world.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

In a magazine article, Dr. G. B. JOHNSON, of Richmond, Va., controverts the conclusions drawn from the census that the negroes of the country are increasing relatively much more rapidly than the whites. He deals freely in statistics and finds abundant data to contradict the figures given in the census of 1870, with which comparison has been made to show the rapid rate of increase indicated by the census of 1880. General vital statistics other than those of the national census are not attainable, but the figures collected by the cities all point to probable errors in the facts and conclusions furnished by the general Government. Five cities furnish the following mortuary reports: In Washington the death rate of the whites is 20.22 to the thousand, and of the blacks 32.03. In Nashville the white death rate is 19.73 to the thousand, and the black 32.56. In Charleston, the white death rate is 22.32, and the black 42.91 to the thousand. In Savannah the white is 18.0, and black 43.0 to the thousand. In New Orleans the white is 21.86, and black 39.03 to the thousand. From these figures Dr. JOHNSON concludes that the two races, recruited from no outside sources, would increase in something like inverse ratio to that shown in the census. The well known fact that mulattos and all shades of persons with negro blood short of the pure African are less prolific than either whites or blacks is regarded as a factor in estimating the future growth of the races. The St. Louis *Republican* questions the accuracy of Dr. JOHNSON'S deductions, and points out that he deals with negroes in cities, where the conditions of life are much less favorable to them than to whites, and less favorable than to negroes in the country. Greater mortality is shown, but the relative number of births is not considered. It is certain that the negro race could lose more by death and yet show a greater natural increase of population than the whites.

THE IDEAL PRESIDENT.

From WAYNE MACVEAGH'S striking paper in the *Century* on "The Next Presidency," we print his estimate of the ideal President he fondly hopes for as the outcome of the November election, but is by no means certain will put in an appearance. It is noticeable that Mr. MACVEAGH'S reliance for thorough and searching reform and honest government, is not in civil service laws or platforms running over with the moralities of polities. Something sterner is needed, and that something is a MAN, not only capable, independent and honest, but a man who must be "a cause of honesty in others." In other words it is reform in administration that is needed. We hardly think a President from WASHINGTON to ARTHUR can be named who has fulfilled all the conditions of excellence in administration now pointed out as a necessity, greater than ever before. Greater, according to Mr. MACVEAGH, because there are no exciting issues of principle likely to draw into active politics the best men of the country; and hence there is danger the control of parties and government will fall under the domination of the professional machinists, because of this very apathy. We quote:

The average American citizen cares very little about politics at present, because the Government under which he lives touches his life very rarely, and only at points of very little importance to him. From his rising up until his lying down the vast aggregate of his interests and his activities is entirely beyond its scope, and there is hardly any serious interest of his life which is affected by it. He selects and pursues the occupation of his own choice. He worships in the church of his own choice. He educates his children in schools and according to standards chosen by himself. No compulsory service is demanded of him in his youth, and no burdensome taxes oppress him in his old age. The newspapers, as free as air, bring to him such news and such comments thereon as the proprietors suppose he desires to read, and so long as he behaves himself fairly well he is assured that his freedom to say what he likes and to do what he likes will not be abridged. Even the great inequalities of fortune, which often seem to him to be both unjust and unsafe, and which are likely to appeal to the evil passions of the less fortunate, he knows are due either to the possession of less scrupulousness or more energy and capacity by their possessors, or to some of those qualities favored by causes beyond the domain of law. Indeed, the average American citizen is at present without a serious political grievance or a serious political sentiment of any kind, and he believes that his rights will be equally respected, and the interests of the country perhaps equally protected, whether one political party or the other controls the Government. He therefore concerns himself, if a man of business, about business; if a man of religion, about religion; if a man of letters, about letters; if a man of art, about art; if a man of leisure, about his leisure; and he does not feel called upon to concern himself about politics at all, except possibly to the extent of voting the ticket of his party.

Mr. MACVEAGH cannot see that any question of principle will enter into the impending canvass. Old issues have passed away, and the new ones have not been defined. Even on the tariff he thinks the necessity of placating their Western free traders, will compel the Republican protectionists to moderation, just as the importance to Democratic revenue reformers of the aid of Protectionists Democrats in the Middle States, will force an abatement of free trade demands.

If, as General GARFIELD'S Attorney General proclaims, the whole question of reform and good government is one of administration and not of platforms or laws, he will hardly expect to find his "ideal President" in the party responsible for the ills he so graphically depicts as pervading all departments of government. We don't gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles, nor will the people discover the "ideal President" in the choice of the demoralized Republican bosses and machines.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Committee at Washington Friday named Chicago as the place, and Tuesday, July 8, as the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The contest was between St. Louis and Chicago, and was decided on the third ballot in favor of Chicago by a vote of 21 to 17. The other places voted for were Saratoga, Louisville and Cincinnati. Before the balloting for place, the 24th of June was selected as the date, but this vote was reconsidered after Chicago had been named, and the 8th of July fixed. This affords ample time for the deodorization of the city, after the Republican Convention shall have got through its work.

The selection of Chicago was not in the interest of any candidate. It is obviously the proper place, as its hotel accommodations and accessibility from all parts of the Union, are manifest advantages.

WHAT BISMARCK WANTS.

The belief strengthens that BISMARCK desires of all things a diplomatic rupture with the United States, that may justify him in closing his ports to American trade and prohibiting German immigration. Every year there emigrate from Germany to the United States from 50,000 to 100,000 men who would make fine soldiers, the cream as it may be called of the artisan and peasant class, young men, vigorous and self-reliant. Every man of them owes military duty, and their loss to the German army, in the eyes of the governing class has become a very serious matter, especially as it is believed Germany and Russia are upon the verge of war, in which France may take part. BISMARCK does not fear any possible conflict with the United States. There will be no war; but the severance of diplomatic relations would give him the opportunity of closing Germany to this country without any fear of retaliation upon our part of any kind that would seriously embarrass him. The question of protecting naturalized citizens is also involved in this discussion, as it is understood that BISMARCK is ignoring treaty stipulations upon this subject and is imprisoning Germans who are naturalized citizens of this country, but have gone back to the fatherland for a visit.

The resolution of the House of Representatives seems to have been very acceptable to the German Liberals. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing of the obsequies of LASKER, says:

Amid all the meanness and obsequiousness which characterize certain phases of political life here, it is truly refreshing to hear of this bold, ingenious and independent message from the other side of the Atlantic where there must be delightful unconsciousness of the effect sure to be produced on the governmental mind here by the request to communicate it to Parliament. The Liberals, of course, are in great glee; but it remains to be seen whether the great pig-flesh question, which has lately produced no little tension between Washington and the Wilhelmstrasse, will not be considerably exacerbated by this American tribute to the genius and the memory of Dr. Lasker."

There are only surmises as to the action of our Government. The insult should be rebuked in a dignified way, becoming to a great people. That seems the general opinion in Washington, but unfortunately there is not a WEBSTER or a MARCY in the State Department to frame a dispatch in the spirit of the HULSEMANN and KOZTA letters. The communication from BISMARCK should be promptly returned to him, with the information that as the American Government only performed the office of attempting to courteously communicate to the Reichstag the resolution of the House of Representatives, if Herr BISMARCK refuses to transmit the letter the insult is to the German Parliament and not to the American Congress. The New York *Times* thinks "the House of Representatives will be fully justified in treating the matter as if its resolution had fallen into the hands of any common thief who had returned it with an insulting message."

COMMENCING TO BOIL.

Indications are cropping out that within a few week Presidential intrigues in the Republican party will become very lively, and although the bitterness of four years ago, between the third term people and the Independents, so-called, may not be repeated, there is every promise of a very interesting contest. The parties to it, although their banners may be different and the disguises puzzling, will be substantially the same as in 1880. President ARTHUR, notwithstanding Governor FOSTER'S declaration he cannot carry Ohio, is working with a will, through his henchmen in New York and the South. He is making friends among the Congressmen, and is using patronage with effect; few are more skilfull in applying it to the desired end. The chances are strong he will have the New York delegation solid, and that State will have a big influence in both the National Conventions this year, as it is accepted as a fact the successful candidate must secure the electoral vote of the Empire State. If the administration party, mainly made up of the officeholders and the machine politicians, cannot nominate President ARTHUR, they desire to be in a position to dictate the candidate, and so win the gratitude of the appointing power. It is said ARTHUR failing, the ticket of the President's friends will be ex-Minister WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and Senator HAWLEY, of Connecticut. Probably there are a dozen other names that would suit as well. When General LOGAN is laid away as a possibility. Secretary LINCOLN, of Illinois, at once becomes the leading man from his State and the West for a place on the ticket. As against any other two names that can be suggested, BLAINE and LINCOLN have the call.

The troublesome Independent Republicans held conferences in New York on Friday and Saturday, which were attended by professional purists from various States. The meetings did not amount to much except as they may prove an entering wedge for separate State action. Their platform is adherence to "administrative reform," but whether the article patented by HAYES or the one devised by ARTHUR and MAHONE, is not stated. It was also insisted that there must be "no influence with the free choice of delegates to the national convention by Congressional districts." We do not see that any is intended, as the machine politicians, whom the virtuous Independents antagonize, are hard at work in the districts, and likely to have their way in this State, in New York, and in many of the Southern States.

The politicians on both sides, especially those of New York, have simplified the Presidential problem into the concise questions of carrying that State with its thirty-six electoral votes. Who can do that? He is the man. This gives President ARTHUR a decided advantage in the Republican contest for the nomination, and it is also assumed it will benefit FLOWER or HEWITT, or CLEVELAND or SLOCUM on the Democratic side. There is a possibility, however, both parties may give the great State a wide berth, and it is not an absurdity to suggest they may run to the other extreme and draw on the smallest States of the Union for these standard bearers, say Delaware and Vermont.

THE MIGHTY ROSCOE SPEAKS.

ROSCOE CONKLING, if a newspaper interview turns out to be correct, has unburthened himself to a Unitarian clergyman of St. Louis, Rev. JOHN SNYDER, who prints the words of wisdom as they dropped from the orator's lips. Of the Chicago Convention that nominated GARFIELD and defeated GRANT, he says there never before "was such a sickening history of false pretenses, miserable hypocrisy, and detestable political corruption." Questioned about the effect of divided Democratic leadership on the tariff question, in the next campaign, the Senator said:

"The Democrats may have a divided leadership, but they have no divided army. I have tried in past times to break through the solid phalanx of Democratic voters, but never yet found a weak place in their line. No matter what issue you spring upon them the rank and file of the Democratic party are always ready to march under the command of their acknowledged leaders. There never was such political organization in any other party."

And then about the stolen Presidency, the Senator had his say. The interviewer asked:

"Tell me Senator, if you feel like speaking freely on the subject, what in your opinion should have been the attitude of the Republican party in respect to the Tilden and Hayes controversy?"

"Well, it is difficult to say at this late day, what would have been a wise and just policy in such an issue. The policy should have been marked with consistency, at least."

"Which is your opinion—"

"It was not, sir. Judge these facts: The Electoral Commission declared that Ruther*fraud* B. Hayes (strong emphasis on the italics) had received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Ruther*fraud* B. Hayes to the Presidency, he affirmed that Packard, who had received some 3,000 votes less than Samuel J. Tilden, was Governor of that State. If Packard was Governor, then Ruther*fraud* (the word evidently a sweet morsel) held his place by the most palpable fraud ever perpetrated."

"That surely was a miserable blunder."

"It was worse than a blunder, sir; it was a crime." This with increasing emphasis.

"You were not a member of the Electoral Commission, if I remember rightly, Mr. Conkling?"

"No, sir. I was not in favor of the creation of the Commission, in fact. But we had limited ourselves in the Senate by an absurd ten minute rule, and I knew I could not give my reasons for opposing the Commission inside of that time, and so I remained silent."

Then Mr CONKLING was questioned about the future of political parties, and declared emphatically:—"*Of one thing I am certain in my own mind: the Democratic party will elect the next President.*"

THE MINING VERDICT.

The Coroner's investigation of the mining horror in Fayette county, conducted at Uniontown, seems to have been a more thorough and searching inquiry than is usually the case, and the finding of the jury, instead of the usual "nobody to blame," maintains the negligence of the Coke and Iron Company, through their mining boss, who neglected plain requirements of the law, and also charges the mine inspector of the district, AUGUSTUS STEINER, with negligence of his duty in never having inspected the mine. The latter official gets a liberal salary for doing what he did not do: but his excuse is that he is overburthened with work. The issues will probably be tried in court, in suits against the coal and iron company for damages, when all the facts will be developed. In the present conflict of testimony it is difficult to tell where the responsibility properly rests. One thing, however, this dreadful accident makes clear, and that is the importance of a thorough system of mine inspection by men competent and fearless in the discharge of the duty. Corporations, as a rule, are more indifferent to the health and safety of their miners than individual employers, and there is but one way to teach them their duty, and that is through the pockets of shareholders. They are not likely to be sent to jail for manslaughter, but where they are culpable—and we do not say the Leisenring company was in this case, for we do not know—prosecutions for damages should be pushed with energy. It is the one way to hold those impalpable institutions, chartered corporations, to the strict letter of their duty.

In some of his glowing comparisons between the condition of laboring people in this country and England, Mr. J. D. WEEKS recently stated that, while there was legislation in England preventing women and children working in coal pits, still there are many women engaged in the industry, especially in Wales. And then Mr. WEEKS stated there is not a woman or girl employed in the coal mines of the United States, above or below ground. To which the *Labor Tribune* of this week responds:

While there are no women working in the pits in this country, there are hordes of women working in the coke regions of Connellsville, Pa., drawing coke, wheeling it away, &c. They can be seen there any working day, and in some instances some of them are so far gone in pregnancy that they have been actually known to barely give themselves time to get home before the child was given birth. Surely there could be nothing more degrading than this in any country.

Mr. WEEKS also deplored the fact English miners do not get over eighty cents a day. The *Labor Tribune* says in the ore mines of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, miners are paid only sixty-five cents a day. Does protection protect? We know it does capital: but how about labor?

At the city election in Philadelphia, a new trick in political rascality was developed. Under the bad system that has grown up there and elsewhere in the State, the political committees took out the tax receipts for great numbers of voters, who have been educated to the idea their taxes should be paid from the party funds. The Republican managers on this hint, sent out circulars to the Democratic voters, the name of the Democratic Chairman being forged, warning them their tax receipts were fraudulent, and if they attempted to vote on them, they would be prosecuted. Circulars to the same intimidating purpose, in regard to naturalization papers, were sent to foreign born voters. By this means a good many Democrats were intimidated from voting. Several arrests of prominent Republican politicians have been made for being concerned in the forgery, and they will be prosecuted. JOHN SHERMAN'S committee, in hunt of outrages on the freedom of elections, should go to Philadelphia.

WAYNE MACVEAGH in his *Century* magazine article on the desirability of electing an honest man President, catalogues some of the crimes of the Republican party. Here is a sample:

They * * * have exhausted almost the entire calendar of crime while they masqueraded in the name of the Republican party and protested that their crimes were necessary to its preservation. They have stuffed ballot boxes. They have forged election returns. And they have done all this in the name of the party whose first great historical achievement was the election of Abraham Lincoln, a name which has become a synonym, wherever the English language is spoken for plain, downright honesty.

Mr. MACVEAGH knows all about the greatest infamy in the life of the Republican party. The theft of the Presidency in 1876. As a member of the Commission sent to New Orleans by HAYES, he helped to overthrow the PACKARD Government, whose fradulent title rested on the same forged papers and false oaths that put HAYES into the White House.

DE LESSEPS is going right along in the construction of the Panama canal, notwithstanding the asserted impracticability of his task, and—unless rebellious stockholders withhold the needed cash—seems now in a fair way to finish it. Lieut. KIMBALL, of the navy, who has just returned from the Isthmus, states he inspected the entire route of the canal, and found that during the last twelve months a great deal of work has been done. Every section but two has been let out to contractors, the excepted two being difficult portions which the company is itself constructing. From 15,000 to 20,000 Jamaica negroes are employed, and work is being pushed rapidly all along the line. Large American dredging machines contribute greatly to the progress made. At the present rate of work the canal, he estimates, will be ready for use in five or six years.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EITHER ex-Speaker KEIFER or correspondent BOYNTON is a monumental liar. But just how Mr. HOPKINS' committee will determine which is which is a puzzler. We suppose the newspaper man has the best reputation, but then KEIFER is a Congressman.

IN the suit of the city against HARTUPEE and HOSTETTER, water works contractor and his bondsman, in which there was a change of venue to Beaver county, a verdict was on Thursday rendered for the city in $190,000. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

BETWEEN Judge WHITE and the liquor dealers of Forward township, Constable MCCLURE has been pretty thoroughly suppressed. He was beaten for re-election on Tuesday by a nephew of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, a Mr. WALKER, of Elizabeth. There should be comfort for MCCLURE in that.

PHILDELPHIA on Tuesday polled 150,200 votes. SMITH, Rep., for Mayor has 8,921 majority, or only a thousand in excess of FULTON'S in Pittsburgh on the meagre poll of 22,000 votes. FURMAN SHEPPARD is defeated for City Solicitor by WARWICK, Rep., by 13,731. For Receiver of Taxes, JOHN HUNTER was the candidate of both parties, and got 110,194 votes while PIERIE (withdrawn Republican) got 23,772 and Squire MCMULLEN 5,906. Opinion is divided whether the Committee of One Hundred will surrender its mission.

THE Iowa Legislature is considering a resolution for a convention of States to secure uniform laws on divorce. After a strong enumeration of the evils inherent in the present system the resolution authorizes the Governor to invite the several States and Territories to send two representatives to attend a convention at Des Moines in May, 1885, to take into consideration the needs of society in the matter of divorce and on such other questions as may be thought necessary or proper. This convention is to recommend for adoption such matters as may seem fit subjects for uniform legislation. Such a convention would be a good beginning in an agitation of a subject the evils of which are now little understood.

MR. BAYNE, the member for the 23rd District, is getting his little hatchet sharpened for CAMERON, in this State, on the Presidential question and trots out Mr. BLAINE in rather an official manner. Nobody ever doubted the willingness of that gentleman to take the nomination, whenever it came within reach, but he is smart enough not to endanger his chances by appearing too anxious. It is out of the question to take Pennsylvania away from BLAINE this year by the CAMERON faction, if indeed they so desire, which is not so clear. The independent element has served the papers on the leaders that it cannot be counted upon to help the Republican set up, if it means the slaughter of BLAINE.

ITS train time, hurry up, have you everything in the satchel—PERUNA?

MISS MARY ANDERSON, in the "humble judgment" of Mr. Labouchere, plays "no better in 'Comedy and Tragedy' than many an actress earning $4 per week in a stock company."

"I was most dead with heart difficulty, can now do a good day's work, and sincerely recommend Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as the remedy.—Geo. Gladding, Hartsgrove, O." $1 per bottle at your drug store.

The New Orleans Exposition.

The merchants and others of New Orleans have entered upon the work of preparing for the world's exposition, which is to open in that city in December next, with a zeal and activity that ought to be productive of the best results. The Atlanta exposition gave a marked impetus to the spirit of enterprise at the South. The exposition at New Orleans will be on a still grander and more imposing scale. The exposition grounds will embrace two hundred and forty-seven acres. There are to be four lakes within them, a belt railroad, with branches running to the exposition buildings, gardens of the rarest tropical and semi-tropical plants, a horticultural hall, and the largest conservatory in the world for the exhibition of specimen flowers and plants too tender to stand out in the open air, and for the display of an immense variety of fruit. The most skillful persons have been engaged to superintend the laying out of the grounds and the floricultural and horticultural departments of the Exposition, while special Commissioners have been appointed to go to Europe, to Mexico, Central America and Florida for the purpose of obtaining the finest specimens of flowers, plants and fruits. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, is to supervise the Mexican exhibit, which, when brought to New Orleans, will be accompanied by a Mexican band and a battalion of Mexican troops. Between eight and nine million feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the main Exposition building. It is to be furnished with fifteen thousand incandescent lights, and the Exposition grounds are to be lighted with three lights of thirty-two thousand candle power each. All foreign exhibits are to be admitted duty free so long as they remain on exhibition, and are only, at any time, to be charged with duty if sold.

The Cost of Equalizing Bounties.

There are now pending in Congress about twenty bills for the equalization of bounties. Of these twelve have been introduced in the House of Representatives and the balance in the Senate. They differ in detail but in the main aim to meet the conditions embraced in the bill vetoed by President Grant in 1875.

It is singular that the estimates of the amount of money necessary to carry out the purposes of the authors of these several bills differ so widely. The lowest estimate fixes the amount at $75,000,000, and the highest put the aggregate at $161,543,634. Various sums between these two extremes comprise the estimates in other bills.

Adjutant General Drum has just completed an estimate in response to an inquiry of the Senate. He shows that there were 2,772,366 men enlisted in the Union army between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865. Of these about 2,000,000 were enlisted for three years and the balance for shorter periods, ranging from two years to sixty days. To pay a bounty of $8 33⅓ to each enlisted man, or if dead to his heirs, for each month of his service would require, after deducting bounties already received, about $137,275,105. This, then, is probably the most accurate and reliable estimate, and those who insist on passing equalizing bounty bills should keep this total well in mind.

WASHINGTON swarms with Dakota people. One set urges the necessity of opening the Sioux reservation to give railway facilities to the Black Hills settlers. Another clique wants the Territory admitted as a State. Several more advocate the division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, which would give the north part 72,000 square miles and the south part 77,000. The total area is 149,100 square miles, which is equal to the combined areas of New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and one-third of Pennsylvania. The census of 1880 gives Dakota only 135,176 inhabitants; but from the number of pre-emptions and homestead claims and from other estimates it is believed that the number now is nearly 500,000. Population is pouring in, and enthusiastic Dakotans say that before the next session of Congress the Territory will have 600,000 inhabitants.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House had its origin as early as 1795, when Albert Gallatin, when a prominent member of the lower House from Pennsylvania, secured the passage of a resolution providing for a permanent Committee on Finance, &c. During the last of his three terms in Congress Gallatin had an act passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report annually to Congress the state of the finances, needs of revenue &c. Gallatin was the first Secretary who was obliged to report under the requirements of his own bill. Prior to that time Hamilton and Wolcott made voluminous reports whenever asked to do so by Congress. There was no annual report until 1801.

GREAT things have ever hinged on trifles. The first family difficulty on record was causad by an apple core; the last we heard of was the negligence of a father to keep up the supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all hands had a cold.

THE *Courier-Journal* finds cause for congratulation in the fact that the United States at last have a President whose pantaloons do not bag at the knees.

Dr. E. E. Fuller, Keokuk, Iowa, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my own family with excellent results."

CONGRESSMAN HURD, of Ohio, was originally intended for the Catholic priesthood. He could not be accepted upon account of his lameness.

Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

GENERAL JO SHELBY, of Missouri, the noted ex-Confederate, has just been fined $50 for carrying concealed weapons.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an **after-dinner pill**, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

W—nR

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

Vegetable Compound

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, it cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS*. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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30 DAYS' TRIAL.

DR. DYE'S

VOLTAIC BELT

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resultinit from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich

SECURE HEALTHY ACTION

OF THE

LIVER

By taking **Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills**, which cleanse the Bowels, purify the Blood, and by carrying off all obstructions secure healthy and vigorous action to the Liver.

E. FERRETT, Agent,

372 Pearl St., New York.

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No security required except for interest, and then only personal security. Loans are for the use of money for moderate sums, in amounts of $100, $200 FOR LIFE. Send a card for particulars. W. ROBERTS, Manager, 136 W. 5th St. Cincinnati, O.

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FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

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SAW MILLS, ENGINES THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS,

(Portable and Stationary) and Machinery of all descriptions and purposes. Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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Cut This Out & return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in RIGHT MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute certainty. Need no capital. M. Yorke, 173 Greenwich St. N. York.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., out of gratitude I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

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For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia.

no24-13t W

DIE DEUTSCHER'S FADERLAND.

BY FRANK COWAN.

LOQUITOR.—*An American citizen of German origin.*

Vat vas die Deutscher's Faderland? I tells you doodle kviek,
(Zwei lager, Hans!) Gesundheit!—Ah, dot brewer vas a brick!
Vell, after supper in mein house, I puts a keg on tap,
Und drinks, until I close mein eyes to take von leedle nap.

Sometime, den, kleine Gretchen—Ah, she vas a daisy girl,
Mit himmel-blauen in her eyes und sunshine in her curl!—
She takes die tom-cat in her arms, yoost like a baby—so!
Und sings to him von leedle song vas made long time ago.

Ah, vat shweet moosic fills mein ears, ven I begins to dream
I vas again in an old house, beside a mountain shtream—
I sees mein fader's big round vatch—I hears mein mutter's vord,
Und shoares mein leedle sister mit mein brud der's army sword.

Und den I goes to school again, und sees some body dere,
Dot looks yoost like dot leedle girl, dot daisy I haves here;
Und after vile, ven she vas big as effer she vas got,
I shmacks her lips a hunnert times und neffer vonce vas caught.

Und den I parts mit her again, und hears a someding say,
Deep in her bosom, Shtay! Oh, shtay! Meine Gellebte, shtay!
Or take me mit you ven you sails across die shtormy sea,
For ven you goes mit my poor heart, you takes all Germany!

(Zwei lager, Hans!) Gesundheit—so! Now you can understand
Vat vas die meaning of die vords, Die Deutcher's Faderland—
It vas dot someding in mein breast vom vich I neffer part—
It vas dot Germany I got mit Gretchen's mutter's heart!

Ah, yaw, mein freund! Dot big tom-cat—Prince Bismarck vas his name—
Since Gretchen loves dot blue Maltee, I loves him yoost die same—
I hangs a bell about his neck, upon a band o silk,
Und I vill giff up beer before dot cat vill vant for milk!

—*Reading Times.*

EATING POISON IN COURT.

Colonel John Van Arman's Famous Defence of a Murderess.

(Chicago News.)

Forty years ago Colonel John Van Arman, the famous criminal lawyer of Chicago, ate a poisoned biscuit before a Michigan jury, and by that act secured the acquittal of a woman charged with attempting to murder her husband. From that time until now the story of the poisoned biscuit has been told throughout the Northwest many hundreds of times by lawyers and others, but it has seldom been told correctly. So far as known, the true version has never appeared in print. Since the incorrect story of the matter has received such wide circulation, a reliable narrative of the incident will doubtless prove readable to many.

Somewhere between the years of 1840 and 1845, the wife of a farmer of Hillsdale county, Mich., baked some biscuits one Sunday morning and then went to church, leaving her husband to take dinner alone. As he sat down to his meal, however, a young farm laborer came to the house and joined him at his repast. Each ate of the newly baked biscuits, but quickly found them unpalatable, and put them aside. Neither one had eaten more than half a biscuit. Both were soon taken violently ill and displayed strong symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The young man recovered from his sickness after some days of intense suffering, but the farmer lingered in a dying condition for more than a year, and finally expired.

Sixteen years before this time the farmer had married his wife for her money. She brought him $3,000. He purchased a farm with this amount, and in a few years he became quite forehanded. His greatest enjoyment, apparently, was to annoy his wife in every conceivable manner. His favorite amusement was to pull their little child out of bed in the night and beat it cruelly. They finally concluded to obtain a divorce from each other. The farmer agreed to give his wife a lien on his property for $1,600 for the support of herself and child. The mortgage was made out and placed in a lawyer's hands to await the divorce. The wife, in consideration of the mortgage, signed a quitclaim deed to all her husband's property. On the eve of the granting of the divorce the farmer secured the mortgage and destroyed it, intending to put the deed on record after the divorce was granted. His wife discovered the cheat and stopped the divorce proceedings. She then deliberately planned to kill her husband. She sought a reconciliation and went back to live with him. One day she disguised herself in male attire, went to Hillsdale, and purchased a quantity of arsenic. This she mixed in a batch of biscuits, and left them for her husband to eat.

In a short time she was arrested. By law the woman could not be tried for murder because her husband lived more than a year after he was poisoned. She was indicted for poisoning, and put on trial in Hillsdale. Mr. Van Arman, then a young man, with a law office in Marshall, Mich., then defended her. A young French chemist from Detroit testified against the accused. He was the only chemist that Detroit afforded, and he was a very incompetent one. This young man swore before the jury that he had analyzed several of the biscuits which the prisoner had made for her husband's eating and had found they contained arsenic. From his quantitative analysis he swore positively that the husband had swallowed less than a grain of arsenic. The chemist further swore that a grain of arsenic was a deadly dose, and that even less might be fatal.

There were no railroads in Michigan at that early day, and there was not another chemist nearer than Chicago. Mr. Van Arman, who had studied chemistry in his youth, and had even delivered lectures on the subject, plainly saw that the Frenchman's testimony was woefully incorrect. Mr. Van Arman contended before the jury that a grain of arsenic was only a medicinal dose, and that the defendant's husband, therefore, must have become fatally ill through some other agency than poison in the biscuits. He could produce no expert testimony to substantiate his theory, because no experts were within reach. Knowing that a grain of arsenic would not seriously affect the human system, he caused a number of biscuits to be baked by a physician of the town each of them containing a grain of the deadly substance. Fortunately for his client there were none of the original poisoned biscuits to be had, and the jury could not murmur against the substitution of new ones.

Having proved by the physicians who made them that the biscuits were properly poisoned, Mr. Van Arman, near the beginning of his closing argument, gracefully ate one of one of them before the jury and continued to address them. He remained in their sight for several hours, and took pains to show them that he swallowed no antidote. The grain of arsenic produced no ill effects on him. The prosecuting lawyer could not argue away the plain fact of the harmless, though poisoned, biscuit which the jury had seen eaten. When the case was given to them they very promptly acquitted the prisoner.

The truth regarding the biscuits of which the farmer partook was that they contained four or five times as much arsenic as the young chemist swore they did.

The commonly accepted version of this famous story has always been that Mr. Van Arman ate one of the original poisoned biscuits just as he closed his final argument, and, that, after making his bow to the jury, he hastened out of the court room and swallowed a vast quantity of emetics as soon as the door closed behind him. This incorrect story is said to be quite annoying to Mr. Van Arman, as it represents him resorting to a disgraceful trick to secure the acquittal of his client.

A CHAT ON CORNS.

Men Have Handsomer Feet Than Women—The Prettiest Foot.

(Washington National Republican.)

"Tell me something about feet," said a *Republican* representative yesterday to a leading shoe manufacturer of the District.

"Well, to begin with, as charity hides a multitude of sins, so a well-made shoe covers very frequently a host of deformities and uglinesses."

"How often?"

"About two-thirds of the feet that walk over streets are more or less deformed or crippled with corns, bunions, sunken arches, in-growing nails, and other unsightly, unnatural features. It is as rare to find a handsome foot as a perfect hand—even rarer—for the foot has to bear the weight of the body, and the style of shoe generally worn is much more objectionable than that of the grove. Strange as it may appear at first glance, there are more men with well-shaped, natural feet than women."

"What is the reason thereof?"

"I think it arises chiefly from the excessive, but nearly always ignorant, solicitude mothers show about the feet of their daughters when the latter are young. The custom of buying ready-made shoes, especially for children, is a fatal one to the beauty and health of the feet. The average man and woman are incapable of picking out a proper ready-made shoe as they are of selecting a pair of spectacles suitable to the requirements of the eyes, without calling in the aid of an oculist. For example, the shoe should be

TWO SIZES LARGER THAN THE FOOT.

A mother, buying a pair of shoes for her child, will have the child's foot incased in one of proper length, and then, feeling around the toe, will say: 'O, this shoe is entirely too long.' Off goes shoe, and the little one's tender feet are pressed into a pair no longer than the foot. The feet of a child grow rapidly, and any excessive pressure, even if the nerves do not complain, acts injuriously. Then the ready-made shoe, being built on a general measure, can not be adapted to the requirments of each individual foot, except at the expense of the foot. There is great difference in the size of the same person's feet, one or the other being longer, broader, with higher instep, larger heel, ect. The ready-made shoe is handy, is much cheaper than those made to order, but you can get a perfect fit in ready-made clothes—not so well, even, for all the ready-made clothing houses have special tailors whose business it is to adapt the garments to the peculiarities of the purchaser, but a shoe, once made, can not be tinkered until it is so far worn out as to need reconstruction."

"Which foot is the larger, generally, right or left?"

"Generally the right, in two out of three cases. But a third part of men and women have the left foot larger and longer. The difference between the same man's feet is sometimes very great. I have made shoes for persons whose left foot had a high instep, while the right was as

FLAT AS A MARYLAND ASH CAKE.

Then, again, I have customers who wear a No. 7 in length on the right foot and an 8 on the left foot. These people could not get a fitting shoe ready made. They could not wear them without pain and positive injury to the feet. But many people so constituted do wear them, suffering misery and spoiling their feet all the while."

"What is the average size of the shoe worn by men?"

"From 7 to 8. Tens are not uncommon, and even larger. No. 5 for a man of medium size is small. The average size of woman's shoes is—well, 3's and 4's. But a number of women wear shoes much larger than these numbers. And I have fitted ladies whose feet rivaled Cinderella's for smallness and shape. Not long since I made a pair of button gaiters for a young lady, a resident of this city, whose feet, though not the smallest, were the most perfect I ever saw. The ablest sculptor that ever lived could not have chiseled out of marble a pair of more perfect feet."

"What was the size?"

"Ones!"

"Ones!" repeated the reporter. "Isn't that a small size!"

"Very small, not more than one grown woman in ten thousand having so small a foot. But there are ladies whose feet are even smaller than that. I have never seen, however, so perfectly shaped a foot, and I have made shoes to order for twenty-three years in this city."

"Who was the lady?" asked the reporter. "What is her name?"

"Ah! that I can not tell. It would be a breach of confidence between the merchant and customer. I don't mind telling you, however, that she is employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

"Perhaps she is a dwarf, hence the smallness of her feet," suggested the reporter.

THE Rev. Thomas R. Austin had an interesting career. He took the highest honors at Oxford, Eng., a half century ago. Later, starting for America, he was shipwrecked and lived for thirteen days without food or water. During the war of the rebellion he was brigade surgeon among Indiana troops. At one time he had the most complete Masonic library in America, but fire destroyed all his books. At the time of his death, a few days ago, he was rector of St. James' P. E. Church, at Vincennes, Ind.

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Low Spirits, and No Appetite, are some of the indications of a Bilious Attack, arising from a Torpid Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will soon restore the Liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.

AN ANSWER.

"I have lost my little Mary." Friend of mine, so far away,
How the solemn message touched me, as I read it yesterday:—
Read far more than you had written. Our poor language does not hold,
Words in which our deepest feelings, to each other can be told.

More of kindness than of wisdom is in much so often said,
By the friends who fain would comfort, when we sorrow for the dead.
Who would hush a mother's heart-wail, who would still a mother's moan,
When Love's tenderness is measured, and its bitterness is known?

Grief is Love, when tried and suffering; give it then the rightful sway:
Love cannot resign its treasures, even to Heaven in a day.
Mourn for little, blue eyed Mary, whom your heart must miss, my friend,
All along life's lonely journey, till your life on earth shall end.

Is there "more than father passion, more than mother pain?" I know,
If there be, my spirit fathomed, once its darker depths of woe,
Not an earthly friend seemed near me, when my soul to Heaven cried,
With such yearning love and pity, for the little one that died.

Time, with strange, subduing power, sanctifies and softens grief
Slowly through the years of mourning, comes a sense of sweet relief.
If the years, with many changes, could no peace and comfort give,
All the keenness of the anguish, who could long endure, and live?

They have gone where we are going, and the spirit world draws near,
Till the absent seem not distant;—ours as truly there as here.
They have only just before us Time's mysterious boundary crossed,
Though, dear friend, awhile you miss her, little Mary is not lost. S. C.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., February 21, 1884.

CHINESE SCHOOLS.

Hours of Study, and Discipline

Why Chinese Girls are not Allowed to Attend School.

(New York World.)

A young Chinaman, clad in American garments, his hair cut in American style and his American boots neatly polished, called at the *World* office this week and submitted the following manuscript which he himself prepared for the press:

"All the children in China must go to school when they are between eight and nine years of age. We have no public schools. When we first start to school it is a private school, and not more than thirty or thirty-five scholars are allowed in one school, because each scholar has a different lesson, and if there were too many scholars the work would be too hard for the teachers. The first thing we study is to read Confucius, our religion. The children who first start to school take but very few lessons from Confucius. They are instructed by their teachers how to behave and what they ought to do for their parents, and how to pay good respect to strangers. They must bow and call the stranger a teacher, for the name of teacher is held with great respect. The school teacher has full charge of the children, and the parents have very little to do with them after they commence to attend school. The school teacher sees the children more and so understands them better, and sees them in the wrong, so they can correct them better than their parents.

"After the first six months they begin to study Confucius, and they study until they get through the Four Kings. Perhaps the children can get through Confucius and the Four Kings in three or four years. Then they go to college if they can afford it. The Four Kings was written by the disciples of Confucius; he had seventy-two where Christ had twelve. You never get through college until you become an officer. If you do not want to become an officer you have to leave college. Oh, it is much harder for us to go to school when we are little. We have to be in school in the morning as soon as we can see to read, and when the teacher comes we have to recite our lesson, and if we do not know it we cannot go home for breakfast, or if we are allowed to go a mark is placed on the face; those who can recite it can have their breakfast.

"After breakfast we practice writing two hours; then the waiting-books are taken up to the teacher and he will write all the new letters on the top of the writing-book from the lesson which you have recited, and all he wants to find out if you know it. Then we are given a new lesson to recite the next morning. We are not allowed to play or talk to any one in the school. We all study out loud at the same time and on different lessons. The teachers are very strict, and when it gets late and the scholars cannot see to read, then the school is out. We are not allowed to make any noise or to run or stop on the way home, and if we do not do as the teachers say then we get a good thrashing with a number of small switches tied together.

"You will notice the Chinese when they pass along the street; they go quietly and mind their own business. It is because they were brought up in that way. We have no way to become an officer except through school. We have no voting business at all. The way we elect an officer is this: The government gives out a question or verse from Confucius, and you have to write out your argument. It is like your debating or discussion of any question. Then the smartest man is employed to examine the arguments, and if the paper is not neat and clean it is thrown in the waste-paper basket; if it is neat and clean he will read it and the first mistake he comes to he will read no further, but throw it away, and also not allow but one sheet of paper to each person to go in the hall. The doorkeeper will search you before you go in, and then the one who has the best argument becomes an officer.

"The girls are not allowed to go to school since our Emperor Lee-Siman's reign, about twelve or thirteen hundred years ago, because they associate with men and write to each other in the secret way for their secret wants, as they would not have a drunkard for a husband, but they would drink a glass of wine with a fast young man. They would not use profane language, yet they love the society of men whom they know are profane out of their presence. They would not wish to be considered dishonest, but they use deceitful words and countenance the society of men known as deceivers. They would not be irreligious, but they smile upon the most irreligious and even immoral men and show that they love to be wooed by them. This is the virtue of too many women, a virtue scarce worth the name—really no virtue at all; a hypocritical, hollow pretension to virtue, as unwomanly as it is disgraceful. This is not the virtue of true womanhood.

"So now only the daughters of the officers receive private instruction in their own homes, and we would not have the old custom any more for young ladies and young gentlemen to associate together before marriage as in this country. The wives and husbands are selected by their parents. We do not marry to any one that belongs to the same descendants or the same town, except in large cities. It may seem strange to you that we have no choice in the selection of our wives, yet we have confidence in our parents—that they will choose those who are pure and good for us. The Chinese are happy in their married life and divorces are not known. I have now taken as much of your time as seems proper and will not tell you about my language, writing and literature, until next time. So I will not continue any longer to occupy your valuable time and will close by saying a good-by to all."

CARPET-BAG DAYS.

The First Republican Legislature in Florida—Sketches of its Members.

The first Republican House of assembly had fifty-three members, says a Florida letter to the New York *Sun*. Twenty-three were negroes, ranging in color from gingerbread to charcoal. Some could barely sign their names. They represented the richest and most aristocratic counties in the State. Alachua was made conspicuous by two negro carpet-baggers, Duval county by a loud-mouthed, drunken nuisance, Jackson county by two negroes and an Irishman, and Leon county by three negroes and a white man, who loved the negroes, and preferred their society to that of the whites. The Republican majority was 13.

The carpet-baggers were few and of little value. The most prominent were John Varnum and John W. Butler. Varnum soon resigned to become adjutant General of the State. He is now a prosperous and respected citizen of Gainesville. He is a good fellow, fond of a joke, and always ready to do a favor.

Butler was a Major General in the State militia, an immense man physically, Irish to the core, and a heart as big as his body could hold. My acquaintance with him opened very oddly. I was sitting in the office of the State Treasurer, in conversation with a northern gentleman, who was highly indignant at the manner in which Republicans were managing things in the State. "Why," said he, "I am told that some of the carpet-baggers hold five or six offices apiece."

A party man standing near broke in with 'That's nothing. I hold thirteen, and growl like h——because I can't get another one." I found upon inquiry that he was the famous "Santa Rosa" Butler, 250 pounds of pluck, good nature, and generosity, nicknamed Santa Rosa because he hailed from that delectable country. When the State Senate confirmed his appointment as Major General of the militia some wag introduced a bill changing the John W. to Benjamin F., and directing the purchase of a set of silver spoons for his especial use.

When under the influence of liquor, of which he was rather fond, Butler would amuse himself at some of the night sessions of the Legislature by shooting at the candles that shed a mild light upon the assembled wisdom, or by any other freak that his exuberant fancy impelled him to do. I am grieved to state that his opinion of his associates of the Republican party was not a very exalted one. After he had failed to receive a Congressional nomination at one of the Conventions, he told several of us that he had "offered the —— scoundrels and thieves $3,000 for the nomination, but they wanted more," and he couldn't raise it in time. He was a very prodigal in his generosity, and nothing delighted him more than to be of service to a friend. At one session of the legislature he called his friend, the State Treasurer, aside and said: "Dock, the committee is going to examine your accounts to-morrow. Now, I don't know whether your books are straight or not, and I don't care a d—n, but, if you want help, here it is, and you can keep it as long as you like, too."

He threw on the desk a huge roll of money, several thousands of dollars. The treasurer thanked him for his proffered kindness, but told him that the entire legislature could examine his accounts in public, if they wanted to, as they were unassailable.

Butler was a brilliant and variegated politician. In 1879 he was at the same time a delegate to the regular Republican Convention, a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention, and was about to contest the credentials of the delegate to the Democratic Convention. While Butler was Sheriff of Santa Rosa county he hanged a criminal under sentence of death without waiting for a warrant from the Governor.

One day Butler was seated in his office. His fine horse was fastened to a post at the door. A noted desperado mounted it, and dashed down the road. Butler secured another horse and started after him. Away they went at full speed, on a wild race through the woods, pursuer and pursued spurring to the quick. The thief refused to stop when hailed; so Butler, who was a dead shot, fired, and he rolled out of the saddle with a bullet in his head.

Although Butler was a plain, rough fellow, when the Legislature was in session he always appeared in brilliant array, topped off with a high silk hat. A solid gold chain reached from his neck to his waist. One day Butler was standing in the doorway of the Assembly, laboring under a little too much conviviality, when another member, also pretty well loaded, undertook to pass. Butler grabbed him by the collar and pushed him back, exclaiming in a voice heard all over the chamber: "Git out of this. I'm the only member of the Legislature who has a right to attend a session drunk."

The county he represented had only three thousand inhabitants, and the taxes did not amount to much. Sometimes Butler would go to the State treasurer, ask him what the county taxes were, and would pay them himself, trusting to luck and the honor of neighbors for the repayment. Butler died in Utah some years ago, a warden of the penitentiary.

One of the best of the colored members was A. B. Osgood, of Madison county. He was a tall, handsome mulatto, with regular features, a well-defined mustache, and imperial, honest and upright, a man of much freedom of thought, not to be made a tool of by the carpet-baggers. He was the real leader of the party in his county, although a couple of white carpet-baggers, with the unabounded cheek of the class, forced themselves to the front. If he removed from the county; they would have both dropped flat in the mud. Osgood always had the respect and confidence of the Southern people for his modest and straightforward conduct. He is now United States mail agent, and the only one of that Republican House who now holds place and power.

One of the Leon county representatives was a short, gray-haired negro, the perfect picture of a venerable monkey. He would sit hour after hour in his seat, with a grin on his face, looking as though the invisible limb of some invisible tree was handing down an invisible cocoanut to him.

The representative of Gadsden county was coal black, with a head like a pine-apple cheese.

The speaker of the House was a fat, pasty individual known to fame of some sort as M. L. Stearns, who came to Florida with that receptacle of cold victuals, the freedman's bureau, a proper place for persons of his kidney. It is said that he came to Florida a Democrat, but it didn't take him long to join the carpet-bag ring and catch on to all their provident ways. By the death of Gov. Hart he succeeded to the throne, and by his foolish administration gave the State to the Democrats. He helped to steal it for Hayes, however, and that gentle shepherd rewarded him with an appointment on the Hot Springs commision. What he is doing now I know not, but he is probably holding on to a fair share of official fat, as out of office he would be like a fish out of water. He is about as dead politically as any man in the State, and his rotund stomach will never again gleam in the front ranks of war.

This was the Legislature that indorsed $4,000,000 in railroad bonds for the famous and only Gen. M. S. Littlefield, with which it is said he built sixteen miles of road. Littlefield was fresh from the field of his triumphs in North Carolina, where he had succeeded so well in developing the rialroad interests of that State that the people were loath to have him leave and the Governor offered a fine reward for his return. When I first saw Littlefield he was in the full flush of a magnificent manhood, the handsomest man in the State, and of wonderful magnetic power. He was tall, dark, well proportioned, with dark hair and dark, close-cropped beard, rosy cheeks, and genial laughing eyes. His personal magnetism was very great, and few could resist the charm of his address. As a manipulator of Legislatures he had no superior. He got desired legislation with scarcely any trouble. With money he was as free as water, and when he had no money was just as free with checks. And then the carpet-baggers pounced upon him, black-mailed him right and left, and it is said that some of them are even now enjoying property acquired with his money. To show the wonderful power the General had over persons, it is said that a certain gentleman followed him to Jacksonville once to collect a sum of money alleged to be due. He swore he intended to have that money or a fight. He met the handsome General, took dinner with him, and, before night, loaned him about the same amount he was so determined to collect. At one time an unsuccessful attempt was made to kidnap him at Live Oak, which was frustrated by a timely warning and the pluck of a conductor on the railroad.

HAMILTON JAY

ONE OF THE ARGONAUTS.

The Wondrous Nerve and Courage of General Dave Colton.

(San Francisco Letter Chicago Tribune.)

The publication recently of the notorious Huntington-Colton correspondence has revived the memory of Gen. Colton, which, but for the litigation of his widow with his partners in railroading, would have been lost in his six-year-old grave. David D. Colton was a remarkable man, and his career was characteristic of him. He came here from Maine in 1851 a beardless boy, and among those strong, turbulent spirits, our early Argonauts, was famous before his majority. He died at 46, and had then for over a quarter of a century been one of our leading and most notable citizens. Some of the authenticated incidents of his career are of as thrilling a character as anything in history or romance. In the celebrated Huntington correspondence there is an allusion to one of these, which is well understood here, although, as far as I know, the story has never been publicly told in detail, but is probably obscure to readers east of the Rocky Mountains. Feb. 8, 1875, Charles Crocker writes to Colton, then in the East:

The telegraph informs me that the House sub-committee will report favorably to Scott's bill and ignore our amendment. We'll stand up to the work as you did in the early days when you defended the jail at Siskiyou. Your honor was in danger then—your pocket now.

The last sentence is characteristic of the writer, as the incident alluded to was of the person addressed. Siskiyou is the northwest county of California, and by no means its most important. Gold was found there in 1851, and thousands rushed to get it. Colton was among the number. Leading citizens here who knew him then say that at 19 he plainly bore the marks of character which distinguished him through life—the massive under-jaw, the strong firm lines of the mouth, denoting his iron resolution, the piercing eye, flashing with courage, the stout neck, set upon a frame of great strength, made him then, as all through life, a man to be singled out and remarked in a multitude. Colton was a law-and-order man, and his cool and steady courage, his daring and determination, were the qualities which marked him for a peace officer.

Colton was no sooner of legal age than the electors of the county, by almost unanimous vote, promoted him from the position of Under Sheriff to that of Sheriff. The early Sheriffs of California were remarkable men—men of proved courage, coolness, and determination—they had to be fill the office or be chosen for it—and Colton was a representative Sheriff. He was a man of influence, and power and wealth poured in upon him. He made a flying visit to the East to marry the girl of his college day love, Miss Ellen M. White, daughter of Dr. Chauncey White, of Chicago.

Shortly after Colton's return with his bride occurred the incident of the defence of the jail alluded to by Crocker in the passage quoted above. A valuable water right was claimed by a company and coveted by the individual miners of the camp. While it was in litigation a miner, disregarding the injunction of the court, cut the company's ditch and helped himself to the water. He was arrested and jailed for contempt of court. Popular sympathy was with him. The miners determined upon his release. Fifteen hundred of them assembled fully armed at the jail, and demanded the release of the prisoner. Colton was at the moment attending a church fair which his wife, with the few other women in camp, was conducting to assist the only religious society of the settlement. Some one rushed to him with news of the uprising, and, while the miners were still clamoring at the jail door for the release of the prisoner and threatening to take him out if he was not set free, Colton came running hatless toward them, his long red hair—he always wore it long, even when Treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad—streaming back from his beardless countenance. Cleaving his way through the mob by sheer impetus, he rushed up the steps, and, planting his back against the door, confronted the angry throng of desperate and armed miners. He commanded them in the name of law, order, and authority to disperse peacefully. The response was a clamorous demand for the release of the prisoner. "Never," said the young officer, calmly; "you can only take him over my dead body;" and he confronted them unflinchingly. The mob, momentarily confounded and cowed by his heroic mein, recoiled, but soon returned, swearing that they would have the prisoner. "Give up the prisoner!" shouted hundreds of them, pressing forward threateningly. "I'll die first," responded the young Sheriff. "Then die, you — fool," cried the foremost rioter, levelling his pistol. The Sheriff was too quick for him. His own weapon was out and discharged in a twinkling, and the leader of the mob was carted off disabled. Instantly hundreds of weapons were drawn, and a volley was fired at the Sheriff from every angle of attack. He stood undismayed fronting the mob and returning their fire, throwing down one revolver as soon as emptied and drawing another. Strange to say, not a shot of all those fired struck him, but several of his assailants were wounded.

It was an unheard of thing. A mob of 1,500 desperate, armed, and maddened men beaten off and discomfited by one officer, and he yet a youth. Passion was boiling in the hearts of the rioters, and they soon returned raging to the attack; but in the mean time the conduct of the Sheriff had inspired others with some of his spirit and raised him up supporters. The Judge of the county, the Clerk, and a few others took their places with him at the jail door, and when the mob returned the battle was resumed on more even terms, and the defence was maintained till the rioters were beaten off. Colton received two wounds, several of the mob were killed and more wounded, the law was vindicated, and took its course with the prisoner. The affair created a great stir all though the mines, and the young Sheriff was the hero of the day. Gov. Bigler, in recognition of his services for law and order, appointed him Brigadier-General of Militia of Northern California.

Another display of Colton's dashing courage was afterward made even more romantic than the defence of the jail. A friendly Indian revealed to him a plot to massacre a solitary family of whites named Johnson. To get assistance to thwart this plot it was necessary to pass through a defile known to be ambuscaded. Without hesitation he dashed into it, rode safely through the fire of the Indians, reached the nearest settlement, raillied twenty-five men, and saved the family. When he declined further service as Sheriff, his friends insisted on sending him to the Senate. The contest was close, and, though he had a majority of the votes and the certificate of election was issued to him, as there was some question about his election he refused to accept, took his family, went East, entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., and upon graduating returned here.

He prospered in everything he undertook, acquired much wealth, and when the failing health of Mark Hopkins made an infusion of new energy into the overland railroad management here necessary he was taken into the partnership by Huntington, Stanford and Crooker, and thenceforth bore a large share in their labors. He was in all their plans and confidences, and was their daily and most intimate and friendly associate up to the time of his death. Such is the character of the man whom the Pacific Railroad triumvirate now assail in his grave, attempting to rob his widow and children of his savings and his name of its honor on the pretense that he embezzled some of their ill-gotten gains; but they were careful not to mention or hint such a charge till he was dead and cold.

The History of a Warhorse.

(St. Paul, Special.)

An officer of the Fourth Cavalry says that Buffalo Bill has applied for permission to take the horse Comanche and use him in connection with his theatrical performances throughout the country. Of course his request will not be granted. Comanche was the favorite horse of Capt. Keogh, and was ridden by him into the fight on the Little Big Horn in 1876. He was the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. The horse was found soon after the battle standing in the waters of the river. He had seven wounds, three of them dangerous ones, and had made his way to the river to slake his thirst and allay the fever resulting from his injuries. He was brought to Fort A. Lincoln, and remained there until the headquarters of the Seventh Cavalry were moved to Fort Meade, where he is at the present time. Comanche originally belonged to Co. I, now stationed at Fort Totten, under command of Capt. Nowland, but in 1878 Col. Sturgis ordered the transfer of the horse to the custody of the Adjutant of the regiment, and directed that he never again be ridden by any one. The order also provided that he be properly caparisoned and led in front of the colors at every parade of the regiment. In color Comanche is dark dun, and, although over 20 years old, he is in excellent condition, and frisky as a colt.

How Bertha Von Hillern Tested Prayer.

(Philadelphia Press.)

She is as devout as she is energetic. During the two years she walked she says that she lost but two contests of endurance, and these were when she neglected, before leaving her room for the trial, to ask aid of a higher power than her own. On one of these occasions she made the omission purposely, to see whether it would affect her strength and this may be quoted as a singular test of the efficacy of prayer.

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"AT dinner in Cincinnati," writes a *Cleveland Leader* correspondent, "Matthew Arnold remarked that American women looked pale, unhappy and careworn. A lady at his side said: 'If you look about you, Mr. Arnold, you will see that the ladies here to-day are as fair, care-free and happy as it is possible for people to be.' The teacher of lucidity raised his eyeglass and, gazing critically, said in a surprised tone. "Well, upon my soul, Mrs. Arnold is the only careworn one in the room.'"

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fe18 MF-tc-nR&W

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

ENGLAND IN THE SOUDAN.

Just now General GORDON seems to be the reliance of Great Britain to conquer or cajole a peace in the Soudan. In February, 1874, Colonel GORDON, as an Egyptian officer, left Cairo to proceed to the Soudan to take charge of the Egyptian Provinces of the Equator. In those days Egypt and ts dependencies were firmly ruled by the Khedive ISMAIL whom the English newspapers never weary in calling tyrant and oppressor when they desire to excuse their intervention in Egypt. General CHARLES P. STONE, in a letter printed in the New York *Sun* of Sunday last, makes public the instructions given GORDON by the Khedive. General STONE, at the time being a high officer under the Egyptian Government, Lieutenant General of the army in fact. These instructions were what might be called radical as to the suppression of the slave trade, and conclude as follows:

You should pursue and apply all the rigor of military law to such as in any manner, whether open or evasive, may continue their old (slave) traffic, and shall not abandon their old habits of brigandage. Such, Colonel, should receive from you neither remission nor mercy.

Everybody there must be made to understand that men, simply because they are of a different color, are not to be considered as merchandise; and that human life and liberty are sacred things.

General GORDON carried out these instructions and received the applause of the civilized world. He abolished the African slave trade.

Now he goes to the Soudan again, not under the orders of the Moslem Khedive, but of her most gracious and Christian majesty, Queen VICTORIA, Defender of the Faith, etc. On his arrival at Khartoum, he issued a proclamation to the people, called on Friday last, from which this paragraph is an extract:

I desire to restore your happiness, and so *I have decided to permit slave traffic.* Every one having domestic servants may consider them *his property and dispose of them.*

This, after General GORDON was fresh from a conference with and instructions from the humane and Christian Government of Great Britain. He legalizes and protects the African slave traffic, which is a million times worse than any shape slavery ever took in the United States, about which John Bull sermonized our people. "It may be doubted, however," says General STONE, "if General GORDON'S faithful execution of orders which make him declare that tens of thousands of human beings, because they are of a different color, are merchandise, by order of Queen VICTROIA, will bring him as much applause from the civilized world as did the carrying out of the Khedive ISMAIL'S order that human beings are not merchandise."

But it illustrates the inhumanity, avarice and hypocrisy of Great Britain, all ingrained elements of the John Bull family. The Moslem ruler abolished slavery. Queen VICTORIA'S government establishes the inhuman traffic in the most tyrannical and barbarous form it has ever put on. It is part of the plan to screw usurious interest for the benefit of English holders of Egyptian bonds. Holy St. Bull!

DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Representative SPRINGER of Illinois, has introduced a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, rendering the President ineligible to re-election, abolishing the Electoral College and providing for a direct vote for President in each State. The States are to have a number of votes for President equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives, to be *given each candidate in proportion to the total vote for such.* Mr. SPRINGER'S amendment also fixes the term of Representatives in Congress at three years, and changes the time of meeting of Congress to the first Wednesday in January succeeding the November election—at which Congressmen are chosen.

These are all meritorious propositions, and we believe Congress would do wisely in submitting them to the States. That would bring the amendments fairly before the people for action, and they would be thoroughly debated through the press and otherwise.

The change proposed in the election of President seems the only way possible by which a direct vote can be secured, and at the same time the relative weight of the smaller States preserved in determining the result. It is useless to talk of any mode of direct vote which would abridge the power of the small States. It could never be adopted as part of the Constitution. One half the population of the United States under the census of 1880 was in the nine States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Kentucky and Iowa; yet they have only 179 electoral votes against 222 in the twenty-nine States, having the other half of the population. Holding the power these States do, it is the extreme of improbability to suppose they will ever consent to abridge their power in electing President by a change to a direct popular vote. Sometimes our government is called a democracy or a republic, but it is neither, if the terms imply a government purely by the people. One half the population of the States is represented by *eighteen* Senators in our most powerful legislative branch, while the other half has *fifty-eight*. The political corporations called States are a potent force in our system, regardless of inequalities of population.

But Mr. SPRINGER'S idea of electing a President by the popular vote of the States—not the Union—giving to each State the same relative power in determining the result as it now has in the Electoral College, is entirely practicable. And it is improved by his further suggestion that the Presidential vote of the States shall be reckoned in the same proportion as the total vote cast for each candidate. This is substantially the proportional vote plan of Mr. BUCKALEW, and its working can be easily illustrated. Pennsylvania under the proposed amendment would have 30 Presidential votes, that being the number of its Senators and Representatives; say it cast 900,000 votes. 450,000 for the Republican candidate, 420,000 for the Democratic, and 30,000 for the Greenback, then the Presidential vote of the State would stand: Republican 15, Democratic 14, Greenback 1. But it might be urged, this would be an advantage to the Democrats; true, but not greater than the Republicans would have in Democratic States, as any one can ascertain by figuring on the Southern vote. It would prevent the possibilty of such a result as that of 1876, when TILDEN, with 260,000 more votes than HAYES in the Union, had (under the fraudulent count) one vote less in the Electoral College. The SPRINGER or BUCKALEW plan would more nearly register the will of the people than any way that can be devised under our complex system of Government.

We think the practical workings of this proportional vote would largely mitigate the excitement and danger of the Presidential election, and that there is an increasing element of danger to the country in every recurring election for President is apparent. It would take away the motive for bribery and fraud, by which a few thousand illegal votes in the poll or count, may determine the entire electoral vote of such States as Indiana and New York at the North or Louisiana or South Carolina at the South. It would require an amount of bribery and fraud beyond the power of any party, to dishonestly divert one vote in any State, as each State vote would represent about 30,000 electors. It is believed the expenditure of a million or more dollars in Indiana, in 1880, gave that State to GARFIELD. Under the proportional vote plan the temptation to bribery and fraud would not have existed, as Indiana would have cast eight votes for GARFIELD and seven for HANCOCK, correctly reflecting the close division of opinion in the State. This method would insure to every voter in every part of the land the certainty his individual vote would be properly represented in determining the result. It would abate the violence and danger of politics in close States, would remove the temptation to crime, and would more faithfully represent the will of the people. We hope Congress will submit it to the States. It is so fair and equitable we believe it will be adopted.

BANK CIRCULATION.

The Senate on Monday, by the decisive vote of 43 ayes to 12 nays, passed the McPherson bill "to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National Banking Associations." The object of the bill, which allows the banks to receive circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited, is to prevent a contraction of the currency by reason of the calling in of the 3 per cent. bonds, on which the circulation of the national banks is so largely based. According to a late report, the national banks hold $352,957,300 of Government bonds, of which $201,327,750 are 3 per cents., $632,000 are 3½ per cents., $3,463,000 are Pacific sixes, $106,164,850 are 4 per cents., and $41,319,700 are 4½ per cents. The problem practically is to induce the notional banks to exchange their holding of 3 per cents., which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, for 4 per cents., of which there are $737,946,550 running until 1907, or 4½ per cents., of which there are $250,000,000 not maturing till 1891. This, it is thought, can be done if the amount of circulation allowed to be issued is enlarged so that the banks will find a profit in buying and holding the long term bonds.

Senator MCPHERSON'S bill, now awaiting the action of the House, enables the banks to issue some $30,000,000 more currency, upon their present holding of bonds, than they are authorized to do under existing laws. That the probability of a disastrous contraction of the circulating medium is, however, exaggerated, is shown by the fact brought forward by Senator ALDRICH that while national bank notes have declined in volume from $356,000,000 on June 30, 1883, to $349,000,000 on February 1, 1884, the volume of silver certificates has increased in the same interval from $88,000,000 to $110,000,000 and and gold certificates from $78,000,000 to $98,000,000. In short, the net paper circulation of the country has increased over $33,000,000 in the last seven months despite the withdrawal by the banks of some $9,000,000 of circulation.

It *is* presumed the House will speedily pass the Senate bill, although the bill of Representative POTTER, heretofore noticed in our columns, providing for the refunding of the whole debt in 2½ per cent. bonds, meets with some favor. Mr. POTTER objects to the MCPHERSON bill on the ground it will tempt the banks into speculations which may prove ruinous to depositors. The 15 per cent. margin now held by the Government, 10 per cent. on the bonds deposited for note circulation and 5 per cent. for the redemption account—he regards as a wise and necessary requirement to compel the banks to a conservative policy. Mr. POTTER further believes his bill offers the only provision against a contingency in which the Government might be compelled a few years hence to pay a premium of 150 to 160 per cent. for 4 per cent. bonds in order to prevent an accumulation of money in the Treasury so great as to cause a financial disaster to the country.

—The House Committee on Banking and Currency on Tuesday decided by a vote of eight to four to report the McPherson bill favorably to the House. Mr. BUCKNER'S bill for the issue of treasury notes was defeated in committee by a decisive majority. Mr. POTTER gave notice he would press his 2½ per cent. bill which is now before the Ways and Means Committee, as a substitute for the McPherson bill.

WHEN OF AGE.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 18.—Please state in THE POST if a man is 21 years of age on the 7th day of a month—say November—can he vote on the 6th, the day before? 2. What age must a man reach before he is eligible to be Governor of Pennsylvania? SEVERAL VOTERS.

It has been decided in a contested election case in Luzerne county, in this State, as recently as May, 1883, that for the purpose of voting, a minor becomes of age on the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday. Say he was born on the 7th of November, his twenty-first year was completed at midnight of the 6th of November, and as the law does not take account of fractions of a day, the rule is that he would become of age on the 6th, or the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of his birth day. This decision was given by Judge RICE. There is no record of any decision on the point by the Supreme Court of the State. Under the Constitution the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania must be "a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State."

PRESIDENTIAL FIGURING.

The New York *Herald* prints a table matching the sixteen Democratic States of the "solid South" with sixteen Republican States of the "solid North." It does not regard these States as debatable ground in the coming Presidential election, assuming they will vote as indicated:

Solid Democratic South		*Solid Republican North.*	
Alabama	10	Colorado	3
Arkansas	7	Connecticut	6
Delaware	3	Illinois	22
Florida	4	Iowa	13
Georgia	12	Kansas	9
Kentucky	13	Maine	6
Louisiana	8	Massachusetts	14
Maryland	8	Michigan	13
Mississippi	9	Minnesota	7
Missouri	16	Nebraska	5
North Carolina	11	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	7	Oregon	3
Tennessee	12	Pennsylvania	30
Texas	13	Rhode Island	4
Virginia	12	Vermont	4
West Virginia	6	Wisconsin	11
Total	153	Total	154

We think on the Republican side Connecticut and Oregon may fairly be classed as doubtful; possibly Wisconsin also. The Republicans talk of carrying Virginia and North Carolina, but they are not so likely to change as four or five States in the Republican column.

Admitting, however, the States tabulated by the *Herald* indicate the certainties of the Presidential campaign, there remain six debatable or so-called doubtful States—California, with 8 votes; Indiana, with 15; Nevada, with 3; New Jersey, with 9; New York, with 35, and Ohio, with 23. Of these so-called uncertain States, casting 93 electural votes which seem to stand between the solid North and the solid South, California, Nevada and New Jersey were carried by the Democrats in 1880; Indiana, New York and Ohio went Republican in that year. New York and Indiana were carried by the Democrats in 1876. Ohio has gone Republican at all recent Presidential elections.

In 1880 California gave HANCOCK a plurality of only 78 votes, there being three tickets in the field. Nevada gave him a majority of 879. New Jersey, where also there were three tickets, gave HANCOCK a plurality of 2,010 votes. Indiana gave GARFIELD a plurality of 6,350 votes. In New York he had a majority of 6,483 votes over all, and in Ohio a majority over all of 25,129.

In the election of 1882, all these so-called doubtful States went Democratic, and we also carried Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1883, New York, New Jersey and Ohio were again carried by the Democrats, but by reduced majorities, except New Jersey, which increased its Democratic majority. In Indiana, California and Nevada there was no general election in 1883, and in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the Republicans regained their ascendancy.

If we concede the Republicans Ohio and New Jersey this fall, and the tariff agitation has not cemented or strengthened their Democracy, the Republican electoral vote would stand at 186. If the Democrats swoop in New York, Nevada, California, and Indiana, their vote added to the *Herald* certainties would give 215 electoral votes. The number necessary to elect is 201.

The *Herald* gives this Washington view of the situation, which may be accepted as the estimate of the revenue reformers. It is interesting if not gospel:

On the tariff question New Jersey must probably be counted on the Republican side. About Indiana the tariff reform Democrats have no doubt. They count that State securely Democratic this year, partly because of the popular demand for tariff reform and partly because of the resentment still felt in the State at the way in which the Republicans carried it in 1880. California and Nevada are believed to be reasonably sure for the Democrats, though the Republicans believe they can carry both of them.

The Republicans believe they can carry Virginia and North Carolina this fall, and the great increase in the last two or three years of Northern settlers in Florida gives them strong hopes of that State. Western Democrats, on the other hand, believe that there has been so great a change of sentiment in several Northwestern States in the last three years that if the tariff issue is squarely made and thoroughly and fearlessly discussed they may hope to carry Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, perhaps Illinois and possibly Iowa. It is certain that at the last Congressional election the Democrats made surprising gains in some of these States, and they made these mainly on the tariff issue. Thus from Michigan there were no Democrats in the last Congress, but they have six in this; from Wisconsin there were only two Democrats in the last Congress, but six in this; from Iowa there was but one Democrat in the last Congress, but there are four now. In Illinois, in 1882, the Republican State ticket had not a majority over all, the Republican vote being only 48¼ per cent. of the total vote cast, and while in the last Congress there were but six Illinois Democrats the present House has nine.

Western Democrats who were here during the meeting of the National Committee were sanguine that an energetic discussion of the tariff abuses on an honest and courageous platform, and with a tariff reform candidate, would give them enough Western and Northwestern States to counter-balance any possible losses in the East and South. Still, in every calculation New York turns up as the important State for both parties, and it is probable that neither Convention will venture to nominate a candidate who would meet with factious opposition in his own party in that State. The Republican majority over all in New York was less than seven thousand votes in 1882. If Mr. Dorsey's published statements are to be believed his presence in the State secured to the Republicans more than that many votes and the margin is so narrow that the managers of both sides will be anxious to secure candidates who can securely poll at least the entire party vote.

ILL MANNERS IN CONGRESS.

If some of the blatherskites who strut and fume in the halls of Congress in the name of "poor old Ireland," could be suppressed, a good deal would be gained for the cause of decency and courtesy. FINERTY, of Chicago, and ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, are samples. To aid in the rescue of American sailors imprisoned by the icy barriers of the Arctic circle, Great Britain a few days since presented our Government an Arctic steamer, specially adapted for the work. It was in the interest of humanity and as graceful an act as one nation could tender another. It was impossible the United States could construct such a steamer in time to set out in the search in the early summer. When information of this kindly act was communicated to the House, Mr. RANDALL moved a vote of thanks, but FINERTY, of Chicago, was on hand with his objection, and defeated the motion, it requiring unanimous consent. Then the Senate adopted this resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the act of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in presenting to the United States Government the Arctic steamship Alert, which will be used in the contemplated expedition to relieve Lieutenant Greely and his party, is recognized as opportune and generous, and is deeply appreciated by the Congress and people of the United States.

That the President be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

This was presented to the House on Tuesday, when ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, came to the front with his objections, and prevented the immediate and unanimous adoption of the resolution. It had to go to a committee.

We certainly misunderstand the Irish nature, if such captious and discourteous action will gain its approval. These objectors belittle a noble cause by obtruding their ill manners, just as they insult the universal sentiment of the American people that the "opportune and generous" action of the British Government merits courteous acknowledgment. The typical Irish character is said to abound in generosity, gratitude and chivalry, but FINERTY and ROBINSON are strangers to the ideas. They have adopted Bismarekian manners.

It is admitted at Washington that the character and number of the entertainments at the White House this winter have never been excelled. An elegant President, with his unlimited wardrobe, profusion of flowers, variety of liquids, and Parisian artist-cook, it is true never says a word that is worth repeating, but he rather leads his predecessors in gorgeous layouts and superb attitudes as the fashionable and political exquisites pass in review. Yet a crusty grumbler comes to the front in a member of the Marine band, which contributes free melody to fill in the pauses of conversation and repartee. This wretch writes a letter to one of the Washington papers, which asserts that while Mr. ARTHUR is lavish in expenditure for the benefit of his guests, he retrenches on the horn blowers. At the White House on levee nights the Marine band, according to this authority, only gets alleged oyster soup, of the church fair pattern, and poor whisky, while on the occasion of State dinners, they have nothing to eat or drink. He is so much disgusted that he says HAYES' administration was a glorious one as compared to ARTHUR'S, as they always got hot coffee to drink, if nothing else. This is a serious matter and Congress should pass a resolution of inquiry. It would be more pertinent to its duties than wasting sympathy on the defunct LASKER.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, of New York, regards the pardoning power as a duty, and seeks to discover where mercy is deserved among the unfortunate prisoners of the State. The latest instance in which he has acted is a peculiar one. The frequency of incendiary fires at Watkins, Schuyler county, induced the offer of a liberal reward for the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties. A man named SKINNER, a confirmed drunkard, was arrested and found guilty on the evidence of a Deputy Sheriff and a man who had recently arrived at Watkins. The Governor now asserts that the informers "put up the job" on SKINNER for the purpose of securing the reward. The conclusion is that the released prisoner has been unjustly incarcerated for nearly three years. Some time ago Governor CLEVELAND discovered a prisoner who had served eight years of a twenty years sentence, and yet was clearly innocent. He was promptly released. We do not think there is any question but in the State prisons there are innocent convicts, sent there, as in the Watkins case above cited, by the acts of detectives. But they are poor and friendless. Governor CLEVELAND merits high honor in hunting out these instances and righting the great wrong.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate Monday making an appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the storms in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama on the 19th of February. This cyclone in some respects was more destructive than the Ohio valley flood. The loss of life, is said, will not be less than *five hundred*. The loss of property is immense. Whole villages have been swept entirely away and plantations and farms denuded of everything valuable. Live stock in great numbers were slaughtered or maimed so that they will have to be killed. Much valuable timber was blown down and splintered to the extent that it will be worthless. In Georgia the pecuniary loss is estimated at about two million dollars, and in one portion of Alabama it is said three million dollars will not cover the loss. These may be exaggerated statements, but the loss of life, which is well authenticated, marks the calamity as one of the most terrible that has ever occurred in this country.

THE Senate Committee investigating telegraph matters, is getting out some interesting facts. Some days ago Mr. ROBERT GARRETT testified that the American Union, with which he was connected when the company was absorbed by the Western Union, cost about $4,000,000. On Saturday last Mr. VAN HORN, Vice President of the Western Union, admitted that the American Union lines were acquired by the Western Union for $15,000,000. But in another part of his testimony he asserted that none of the competing companies absorbed by the Western Union had ever paid expenses. That is to say, it is shown that the Western Union paid $15,000,000 for a competing line which cost only $4,000,000, and when Western Union absorbed it, was not paying expenses. It now remains for the committee to ascertain whether any persons interested in Western Union were also owners of American Union, and whether there was, in fact, what is called a deal.

THE Republicans of Jefferson county, in this State, last week voted their choice for a Presidential candidate in pursuance of a resolution of the County Committee. Near 1,500 votes were polled, BLAINE coming in with 951 and "BOB" LINCOLN next with 321, then LOGAN 82, General SHERMAN 79, and ARTHUR 25. The Erie *Dispatch* recently sent circulars to the Republican County Chairmen in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, asking their preferences as to Presidential candidates, and also the current opinion among the people. The *Dispatch* tabulates the replies, 469 in number, showing 151 for BLAINE, 66 for LOGAN, 33 for EDMUNDS, 29 for ARTHUR and so on. For Vice President LINCOLN heads the list with 232, and is therefore nominated. The 3d of June Chicago Convention will nevertheless come together.

CONKLING'S talk against HAYES at this time is rather flat, no matter how true it may be. It is a matter of record he shirked when his name was called on counting the fraudulent Louisiana return. He shirked even after having promised to speak and vote against JOE BRADLEY'S decision. If CONKLING had possessed the moral courage to say in February, 1877, what he says so glibly in February, 1884, the outrageous defiance of law and fact by the electoral tribune would have been ineffective. There were enough Republican Senators ready to vote with him to have rejected the HAYES' votes from Louisiana and Florida. Everything was ripe for a revolt in the Republican camp, and nothing was necessary but the leader. The single word "no" from CONKLING'S lips would have settled RUTHER-*fraud* B. HAYES, but it was not uttered.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER bill has been favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and made the special order for March 12.

"I AM coming—be ready," is the message the MAHDI'S emissaries are circulating throughout Egypt. This passes from mouth to mouth, and is fuel to the fires of superstition and fanaticism. The cable dispatches indicate that Khartoum and other garrisons, with General GORDON, are cut off by Arab revolts in their rear.

THE Pittsburgh and Western railroad has been "gobbled" by the Baltimore and Ohio, and in time will prove an important link in the system of that company. With the completion of the Junction road, the Baltimore and Ohio will have direct connection to the West by its new purchase. The Pittsburgh and Western has about sixty miles of standard gauge road to New Castle, and about one hundred and fifty miles of narrow gauge running into the oil region.

THE N. Y. Senate has passed a bill making Good Friday a legal holiday. The *Sun* thinks there is not any extensive demand in that direction; that Christians who hold a devout reverence for the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Savior, may do so as freely as if made a legal holiday; and that a resort to amusements on the part of those not disposed to piety would be the result of a suspension of business. The death of President LINCOLN by assassination in a theatre on Good Friday is often cited as a punishment for the violation of the solmenity of the day by the chief magistrate of the Nation.

THE Soudan, according to a recent letter of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, is the granary of the world. He says he has ridden through districts where the corn grew high enough to cover an elephant. "When this region," he says, "passes into civilized hands it will be the richest on the whole continent. If the Soudan were in English hands, in a very few years you would be entirely independent of the United States both for cotton and corn." Possibly. But, judging from the present rate of slaughter, we should say that before the Soudan is in English hands so many Englishmen will be killed that England herself will easily be able to supply all the cotton and corn that will be needed for the few who are left.

A LAND breeze from the west-side, the St. Louis *Republican* unkindly suggests, will more than satisfy the Democratic National Convention of the salubrity and fragrance of Chicago as a summer resort. It particularizes:

Oppressed by the noisome odors from the foulest sewer ever left uncovered, strangled and blinded by thick clouds of tormenting insects, and reeking at every pore from the suffocating heat, it will take all the ardor of patriotism to carry the delegates through their work. Chicago papers write that town up as a summer resort with annual regularity, but the chances are that some thousands of Democrats will return home next July with such a weight of practical knowledge on that subject as will put Chicago out of the summer resort catalogue forever afterwards.

The Methodist Centennial.

This year will witness the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church on this continent, and will doubtless prove a year of unusual activity and profound interest throughout the wide extended borders of that large denomination. In 1784, the year when the Methodist Church was organized in Baltimore, where Coke and Asbury were acknowledged and set apart as superintendents, or bishops there were only 14,988 members, 83 preachers, 64 church buildings, no missionaries and no institution of learning within the bounds of the denomination. But from that time until the present the growth of Methodism has been remarkable. To-day American Methodism numbers within her various branches 3,993,724 members; 27,839 traveling preachers, and 34,714 local preachers; 32,000 church edifices valued at $100,000,000 258 institutions of learning, embracing universities, colleges, seminaries and high schools; in 1882 had 433 missionaries in foreign fields sent from America, besides 1,906 native helpers; and during that year contributed for the cause of foreign missions the sum of $551,447 44.

The M. E. Church South has prepared to join in the celebration of "the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America," which will occur in Baltimore on December 27, and proposes to commemorate the great event throughout its entire bounds with suitable services and by raising funds for educational purposes, church extension and missions. Two millions of dollars is the amount proposed to be raised for these objects.

The National Presidential Conventions.

The National Conventions of the two great parties will meet this year in the same city for the first time since 1852. In that year both Scott and Pierce were nominated at Baltimore, as were Polk and Clay in 1844, but the Democrats turned their steps westward and nominated Buchanan at Cincinnati in 1856. In 1860 they first met at Charleston, but split the body after nominating Douglas, and the Bourbon wing swarmed off to Baltimore and nominated Breckinridge. McClellan was nominated at Chicago in 1864; Seymour at New York in 1868; Greeley at Baltimore in 1872; Tilden at St. Louis in 1876, and Hancock at Cincinnati in 1880.

The Whigs held their first National Convention at Harrisburg in December, 1839, and nominated Harrison for the long battle of 1840. Clay was nominated at Baltimore in 1844; Taylor was nominated at Philadelphia in 1848, and Scott was nominated at Baltimore in 1852. In 1856 the Republicans held their first National Convention in Philadelphia, and nominated Fremont, and the Americans nominated Fillmore the same year at New York. Lincoln was nominated at Chicago in 1860; was renominated at Baltimore in 1864; Grant was nominated at Chicago in 1868; was renominated at Philadelphia in 1872; Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati in 1876, and Garfield was nominated at Chicago in 1880.

The finding of the bodies of three murdered negroes in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati recalls an incident of a painful character associated with that institution. A few years ago some citizens of North Bend, Ind., went to this college to search for the body of a neighbor which had been "burked." In the party was a son of John Scott Harrison. His father had died a few weeks before, but nobody supposed that his grave had been disturbed. The searchers found a corpse suspended by a rope in the "well" of the College connected with the dissecting-room. They drew it up, and to the surprise and horror of all it turned out to be the remains of the venerable and respected John Scott Harrison. The affair created a profound sensation, and but for the calm, cool advice of Ben Harrison, now Senator from Indiana—a son also of the deceased—serious popular punishment would have been inflicted upon the Faculty of the College. It seems a little strange that an institution such as this would receive the bodies of three persons—all bearing marks of violence—without going through some form of investigation, and this episode is likely to increase the general prejudice that exists against the anatomical department of our medical schools.

PRISON REFORM BILL

Discussed in the Ohio Legislature—Haynes Gets a Seat.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., February 26.—The Penitentiary Reform bill, as amended by the Joint Committee on Prisons and Prison Reform, occupied the attention of the House nearly all day. The discussion was conducted with ability on both sides, its friends being found in both political parties. An effort was made to strike out the intermediate sentence, and the penal clauses of the bill. This provoked a spirited argument in defense of these sections as being the best features of the bill, without which the bill would become a mere reorganizing measure. The debate continued without a definite result till six o'clock, when a recess was taken until nine to-morrow morning. A large number of members have speeches to make, and their views are so different that it is doubtful if the bill is put upon its passage till late to-morrow afternoon.

The Senate this afternoon resolved itself into a court to try the contested election case of Pike N. Haynes in the Toledo Judicial district, both parties being represented by counsel. Haynes, Republican, was seated by the official count, having received a majority of sixteen votes.

Wonderful Cures

are being made in chronic diseases, such as Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, etc., by Drs. Starkey & Palen, **1109** Girard street, Philadelphia, under the remarkable action of a new Vitalizing Treatment which they have been dispensing for the past thirteen years. If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write to them for information in regard to their new treatment. It will be promptly furnished, and such reports of cases sent to you as will enable you to judge for yourself whether or not it promises to be of value in your particular ailment.

A BRIDGEVILLE, Washington county miner named Neely Mullane, was crushed to death by falling slate on Saturday.

Democratic Primaries and Conventions.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Democratic County Committee, Democratic primary meetings will be held on Saturday, March 1st, 1884, in the cities and boroughs between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., to elect delegates to attend Conventions to be held Wednesday, March 5th, 1884, to elect delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention. W. J. BRENNEN,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
fe27-WF&S

SAD SCENE IN COURT.

A Woman Convicted of the Deliberate Murder of Her Husband,

And Sentenced to be Hanged on the 18th of April.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 25.—For the last two weeks Mrs. Angenette B. E. Haight has been on trial for her life, at Morrisville, Madison county. The history of the murder and trial outrivals in interest any similar case ever known in Central New York. The coolness and deliberation with which George W. Haight was murdered on the morning of February 27, 1883, with no other apparent intention than to secure the insurance on his life, was commented on far and near. The trial attracted to the court room great crowds, and by far the larger number of spectators were ladies, some of whom were present every day.

CLOSING SCENES AT THE TRIAL.

The people, and the prisoner as well, were represented by some of the best legal talent in Central New York. The prosecution relied principally on Haight's antemortem statement, while the defense depended upon the theory of suicide. A large number of witnesses were sworn on both sides. The defense tried stubbornly to show that Haight was not in his right mind when he made his statement.

Judge Murray's charge to the jury occupied fully two hours and a half.

The Judge is an old man and speaks slowly and with deliberation. Mrs. Haight kept her eyes upon him intently, and she appeared to weaken when he said that it appeared inconsistent with innocence for her to remain in bed after the shot had been fired, and that her whole conduct had been inconsistent.

The jury left the court room at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The prisoner, bent with age and the effects of rheumatism, was conducted to her cell tottering between Sheriff Brownell and one of his deputies. So confident were many who had heard the testimony that the jury would not be out but a short time, that they did not leave their seats.

ANNOUNCING THE VERDICT.

At 11 o'clock the jurors had agreed upon a verdict. Court soon reassembled, and Mrs. Haight was brought in and placed in the prisoners' box. She was composed and showed no signs of emotion. None of her relatives or friends was present, and but little sympathy was expressed for her. When the jury took their seats the usual quiet reigned. Many of the women present began to cry, seemingly anticipating the verdict. Court Clerk Stewart, having called the roll, said:

"Have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We have," answered Foreman Brown.

"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

"We find her guilty of murder in the first degree."

Mrs. Haight, on hearing the verdict, did not waver or exhibit any signs of emotion.

TEARS FOR THE PRISONER.

District Attorney Wilson then, with tears rolling down his checks, moved the immediate sentence of the prisoner. There was no objection made, but Judge Murray said that he would not pronounce sentence until ten A. M. on Monday. Several of the jurors wept as the prisoner was led out limping by Sheriff Brownell. It was a sad sight as she went across the yard to the jail supported by the Sheriff and a deputy.

THE SENTENCE ON MONDAY

On Monday, Mrs. Haight entered the court room leaning on the Sheriff.

Judge Murray—Mrs. Haight stand up. You have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law shall not be pronounced?

Mrs. Haight—I have not hurt my husband in word, thought or deed. I am not guilty. On the night of the injury I was almost helpless and was not able to get out of bed or from a chair alone.

The prisoner hesitated, and Judge Murray inquired if she had anything further to say.

Mrs. Haight—I don't know that I have.

The Court ordered the prisoner sworn, and in answer to the usual questions, said that she was born in the town of DeRuyter; was 55 years old; before marriage had made men's clothing; her last place of residence was DeRuyter.

Judge Murray then read his address to the prisoner. He told her that she had been duly presented by the Grand Jury, and had been defended by able counsel, who had done everything in human power in her behalf; that she had been tried by a jury which had listened carefully and patiently to the evidence, and said:

"With their verdict we are satisfied. We believe that you fired the pistol which produced the wound that caused the death of George W. Haight, and that you did it with premeditation and deliberation, and intending thereby to take his life."

Judge Murray then urged her to use the few remaining days of her life in repentance and seeking her Divine Savior.

The Court then sentenced Mrs. Haight to be hung in the jail, or yard of the jail, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Friday, April 18, 1884.

During the reading of the remarks of the Judge and the pronouncing of the sentence, Mrs. Haight leaned on the back of her chair, but showed no more emotion than she did the whole of the trial.

None of the counsel for the condemned woman were present in the solemn and final scene.

Judge Murray signed the death warrant, and it has been handed to Sheriff Brownlow.

Mrs. Haight expects that her counsel will secure the commutation of her sentence, but this will be opposed by the District Attorney and counsel for the prosecution.

THE PARRICIDE'S FATE.

McCauley Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

GREENSBURG, February 25.—The trial of Samuel McCauley, the parricide, ended this morning at 8 o'clock by the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. At 8 o'clock last night Judge Hunter finished his charge. The jury retired and remained out all night. They were unanimous in the opinion that it was murder, but much difficulty was experienced in fixing the degree. One insisted on acquitting him on the ground of emotional insanity. After his sanity was established to the satisfaction of the juror, four ballots were taken on the crime. On each the vote stood ten for first degree and two for manslaughter. It was not until nearly daylight that a verdict was reached. The prisoner received the verdict smilingly, but remarked, "I don't think it is right." He then turned towards the jury, and after looking them over carefully said to his attorney, "I wonder if those jurymen can read."

The case has attracted considerable attention here. The verdict was a surprise to many.

A report received from Ridgeway, Minn., that J. O. Beach to-day shot and killed his wife, from whom he had recently been divorced, and then killed himself. The trouble arose over the possession of their child, which the Court delivered into the custody of the woman.

MOCRATIC CAUCUS

bers of the Campaign Committee Appointed.

man's Outrage Committee Ceases Its Probing for Want of Funds.

SHINGTON, February 27.—The Dem- c members of the Senate and House, tor Pendleton, presiding), met in caucus to-day to appoint a Demo- Congressional Campaign Committee. s decided the caucus should name as nber of such committee, one person very State and Territory having cratic representation in Congress, at the committee should select one as a member from every State and ory having no Democratic represen- , and from the District of Columbia. Executive Committee, consisting of Senators and five Represenatives, utive Committee to choose its own man, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman Campaign Committee), is to be by the Campaign Committee. sentatives of States that did not member of the Committee are ex- to appoint some person within two The Committee as agreed upon at cus, is as follows:

ansas—A. H. Garland.
necticut—W. W. Eaton.
ware—C. B. Lore.
ois—R. W. Townshend.
ana—S. M. Stocklager.
—J. H. Murphy.
siana—N. C. Blanchard.
yland—A. P. Gorman.
sachusetts—H. B. Lovering.
igan—N. B. Eldredge.
issippi—H. L. Muldrow.
ouri—A. M. Dockery.
York—R. S. Stevens.
h Carolina—C. Dowd.
sylvania—Wm. Mutchler.
h Carolina—S. Dibble.
nessee—J. G. Harris.
s—R. Q. Mills.
inia—J. S. Barbour.
t Virginia—J. E. Kenna.
ida—R. H. M. Davison.
gia—A. H. Colquitt.
on—J. H. Slater.
consin—P. V. Deuster.
ona—G. H. Oury.
tana—Martin Maginniss.
ming—M. E. Post.
a—J. T. Caine.

States which will name members of Committee within two days are na, California, Kentucky, Minne- Nevada, New Jersey and Ohio. The and Territories from which mem- e to be selected by the Committee Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Hampshire, Rhode Island and Ver- and Washington, Idaho, New Mex- Dakota Territories.

Committee will organize on Tues- ening next.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

House this evening agreed to previous question on the pneumonia bill, and the final will be taken to-morrow. This s been under consideration in the ittee of the Whole for five or six and has been discussed exhaustively the debate. All sorts of irrelevant s have been dragged in, and con- ble personal feeling has been exhib- some of the disputants. The only ccomplished by this has been to p the time of the House and keep d legislation. The bill is the off- of Commissioner of Agriculture , and has been fostered by Hatch, souri, Chairman of the Committee riculture. Loring wants to increase mportance of his department, and , who is a candidate for Governor, ring to the farmers of his section, whom a measure of this kind has support. The bill erects a "Bureau Animal Industry" within the tment of Agriculture, in charge two Commissioners, who are d a salary and traveling ses and who are empowered to ap special agents not exceding twenty y be required. These commissioners gents are invested with arbitrary s. There are grave doubts about the tutionality of many of its provisions been shown by such able con- onal lawyers as Messrs. Eaton, head and Tucker, but the worst e of the bill is that it creates a num- additional Republican officeholders almost unlimited powers to operate ocratic States and if they are so ed to levy blackmail from the raisers as a Democrat aptly puts it the Republican autocrats proposed reated, will be worse than the cattle e and this bill will put a club in nds of our enemies with which to out our brains." The Republicans shown their perception of the ional power conferred by supporting ll as one man. This, however, has its effect on the Democrats as weakened the bill with the latter. hances of its passage are slim. In ittee to-day a motion to strike out nacting clause and thus kill the bill ost by only four votes. It is thought ot more than twenty Democrats will for it to-morrow and that will not be gh to pass it. Mr. Randall will move ommit it and this will probably . That will be an end of the bill as l hardly be reported back.

MAN'S COMMITTEE STOPS SHORT.

nest John Sherman's investigation of te Danville riots came to a sudden o-day for want of funds. The House ailed to concur in the bill of the Sen- aking an appropriation for the pay- of witnesses and the Sergeant at- will not honor their warrants. ought to put a stop to costly farce. The Democrats of the e hold the fort and will likely main- t. So far as the investigation has eded the Democrats have not suf- although the black witnesses ex- ed were all carefully coached before and skilfully led on by Sherman and am, while Senator Vance was out in his cross-examination designed to the falsity of their statements. It d the Copiah investigation now going New Orleans has not been any more ful for the Republicans than the Dan- one and Democrats do not fear the ts of either.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S DEFENSE.

neral Longstreet, United States hal in Georgia, testified before the ger Committee to-day. He denied as a defaulter to the Government aid on the contrary a proper footing accounts would show the Govern- was indebted to him. He said the t that he was in default grew out of act that he was charged with $10,000 h he never received. This sum is n the United States Treasury. He further the circulation of the report that he was a defaulter was in pursuance of a conspiracy against him on the part of Bryant, Ballin and others, and the scheme was to get him out of office. In the event of success Ballin was to be Bryan's deputy. General Longstreet asserts his ability to prove this was a conspiracy against his good name and official integrity.

APPROPRIATION FOR POSTOFFICES.

The House Committee on appropriations to-day considered the Postoffices appropriation bill, and will complete it to-morrow. As the bill now stands in the committee it appropriates $45,071,900 for the ensuing year which is an increase of $581,000 over the bill passed by the last Congress. The department estimates were $50,062,000 while the estimated revenues will be $47,000,000. The appropriations will therefore be within the revenues, making the department self-sustaining notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of postage.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The saying, "We are for Arthur because Arthur is for us," is attributed to Riddleberger, the Readjuster Senator from Virginia. This is the indicative mood. In Pennsylvania it is the subjunctive mood, and the bosses will be for Arthur, if Arthur will be for them, and they are just now assiduously engaged in testing him. The next day after the spring elections Quay came down here, accompanied by Mr. Passmore and his colleague from the Thirtieth Congressional district, to secure the appointment of Sam Lorch to the Surveyor Generalship of New Mexico, which appointment has been hanging fire for a long time, and which is sharply contested. From the manner of Quay and Lorch the prospects do not seem flattering, and even "Old Pass" had lost some of his usual serenity when last seen. Smith, the new Mayor of Philadelphia, was here to-day to try his hand on capturing the President. That his chief failed to make his point did not disconcert Smith, and the latter to-day, in company with A. C. Harmer, called on Mr. Arthur, and had what the latter describes, as a very pleasant interview. Smith must have received some assurances as his chaperone said, after this visit that there was a very kindly feeling for Arthur in Philadelphia. As soon as things can be got in shape Vanderslice will probably succeed Kelley's man Sickel to the pension agency, and while Lorch may have to wait Passmore is a long suffering, and amiable man.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES EXPECTED.

Representative E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, who was implicated in the Star Route developments, made a sweeping denial in the House to-day, and asked and obtained an investigation into his conduct. The truth is just beginning to come out concerning the great conspiracy, and a Congressman said to-night that he had been informed by a gentleman that the most shocking disclosures might be expected, which would involve men from Pennsylvania and other States. The Postmaster General had no objection to giving out all the papers in his possession, but that the opposition came from Chairman Springer, who was conducting the investigation.

READJUSTERS AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

In the House this afternoon, while the pleuro-pneumonia bill was under discussion, a debate arose about the Virginia Readjuster elections, in which Mr. Mayo, the fraudulent member from Virginia, talked about free elections. As the Readjuster's Returning Board had to throw out the whole county to give him a majority before Judge Garrison, his remarks about fair elections were ill-timed, and produced derisive laughter on the Democratic side. And yet a so-called Democratic Elections Committee allows him, as well as McKinley, of Ohio, and others who have no shadow of claim to right or justice to hold their stolen seats, so that they may stand up in the House and taunt the Democrats about "a free ballot and a fair count." It is a notable fact that thus far this Election Committee has not decided a single case in favor of a Democrat, and Democrats in the House openly charge that it is run by Sam Miller and the other Republicans.

IN FAVOR OF WM. MUTCHLER.

A majority of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation has signed a paper in favor of Hon. Wm. Mutchler to represent the Keystone State in the Congressional Campaign Committee, and he will therefore be appointed.

FOREIGN BUILT SHIPS.

THE Shipping Committee this morning took up the bill to admit foreign built ships to the American registry free of duty, and voted 3 to 6 to report it adversely. Those voting in favor of the bill were Messrs Slocum, Throckmorton and Deuster; negative, Messrs Dingley, Long, Hunt, George O'Neill and Lore. Mr. Dibble did not vote. Mr. Findlay was absent. It was agreed that Mr Dingley should prepare a report embodying the views of the majority, and Mr. Slocum one embodying the views of the minority. The report will go on the calendar for consideration of the House.

A NEW RIVALRY.

Quite a rivalry has sprung up between the advocates of the Hennepin and the Maryland and the Delware Ship Canal for precedence. Each party would like very much to have the House Committee on Railways and Canals agree to push its particular scheme so as to insure its passage in the House, and the members of the third House are active in their efforts to secute favorable action. The Maryland and Delaware people have had the committee over to show them what the canal, if built, would do for that city, and now the Hennepin backers, principally from Chicago will endeavor to show, through the medium of good dinners and that kind of thing, the blessing to flow by the digging of that ditch from Hennepin to Rock Island. The members of the committee would gladly escape from the ordeal if they could.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26—It is the purpose of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to get at the merits of the Lasker affair and to act on their information. Fortunately we have at this juncture a committee that is a representative one and that can be trusted. The Chairman, Governor Curtin, has judgment and experience. His personal knowledge of European Courts will now be of value. Several of the other members are specially well adapted for their duties. Mr. Hill has been in the diplomatic service abroad and in the Department. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Phelps are men of the world, and at home in foreign politics. Mr. Deuster is a German and was a personal friend of Herr Lasker, whose guest he was while here. Representatives Rice and Wait are hard-headed, shrewd Yankees, who will not be outwitted or brow-beaten by anybody. Mr. Ketcham is another strong, careful man. The other members are not so prominent, but are safe, conservative men.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

Commissioner Loring laid before the President a report of the Commission appointed to examine the swine industry of the United States. It is emphatic in the statement that there is no condition surrounding the industry which tends to propogate the disease or render pork unhealthful. From the returns from railroad companies, the slaughter houses of packers and shippers, and confirmed by those from the Boards of Health, Humane Societies and experts employed by the Commission, it appears that the utmost care is preserved throughout, that dead hogs are never transported, except to offal rendering establishments, and that the diseased hogs are refused transportation; that humane laws and sanitary regulations exist in all yards and are enforced by local inspectors under penalty of fines, etc; that rigid scrutiny is enjoined at all slaughter houses; that the methods of slaughter and packing and the qualities and material used in inspection are regulated by rules of Chambers of Commerce and Trade, and constant care is exercised to see that no unhealthful means are employed. The report states that an examination proves our pork is fully equal and perhaps superior to that of France or Germany. No general disease exists and the occasional presence of *trichanea* is comparatively unimportant.

The report is signed by Geo. B. Loring, Chairman of the Board; E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; Prof. Chandler, New York; Dr. E. D. Salmon, Department of Agriculture, and F. D. Curtis, New York.

"While we believe no legitimate ground exists for the restrictions imposed in some foreign countries, we are satisfied a microscope inspection of all pork for export can be secured if such inspection should be demanded."

LETTER FROM THE REICHSTAG.

Speaker Carlisle received a letter addressed to him personally by several of the most prominent members of the Liberal party in the German Reichstag, pressing their high sense of appreciation taken by the House of Representatives as a token of respect for the memory of the late Herr Lasker. The letter expressed the hope that the two nations may develop and continue in friendship. Among the signatures are Bunzen, who visited America last summer, and members of the Executive Committee of the Liberal party.

THE DEAD MINISTER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE CZAR AND PRESIDENT.

M. De Struve, Russian Minister, called on Secretary Frelinghuysen and read him the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Emperor instructed you to express to the President and Government of the United States the sincere regret which the death of Mr. Hunt causes His Majesty. I have no need to add that the Government and Russian society are much affected by this loss. GIERS."

M. De Struve, having expressed his wish to communicate in person this telegram to the President, Secretary Frelinghuysen accompanied him to the Executive Mansion where the President, after hearing the message of the Emperor, replied in substance:

"That the tidings of the death of Mr. Hunt were received by him with great sorrow, and he felt the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Hunt and afflicted family; that the kind feelings of the message from the Emperor and his Government was very grateful to him and would be appreciated by the people of the United States."

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S ORDER.

The Secretary of the Navy issued the the following general order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 27.

The painful announcement is made to the Navy and Marine Corps of the death this morning, at St. Petersburg, Russia, while serving as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of Honorable William H. Hunt, whose career as a jurist and in offices of public trust, including his services as Secretary of the Navy, from the 8th of March, 1881, to the 17th of April, 1882, will be deservedly remembered and honored by this nation. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Navy Department will be draped in mourning.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

OSTRACIZED BY HIS RACE.

A Richmond Negro Left to Die Alone Because he Voted Against Mahone.

RICHMOND, February 26.—Lazarus Bulfinch, a colored man, died here on Friday morning. He voted with the Democrats in the last election, and afterward was entirely ostracized by members of his race. They Refused to speak to him or to let him visit their houses. Bulfinch was a very quiet negro, not participating actively in politics, but he simply expressed his determination to vote with the great body of the representative white people, who, he said, gave his race employment, and were indeed the best friends of the colored man. The negroes had been worked up to a pitch of frenzy by the reports industriously circulated among them by the Mahone agents to the effect that the triumph of the Democracy ment the reenslavement of the colored race. While the more intelligent blacks disbelieved such reports the ignorant mass were stirred up, and cast a solid vote for the Mahone ticket. Bulfinch stood out against his race, however, and quietely voted the Democratic ticket. Since that time to the day of his death he became a pariah among his race. He had no companions. His nearest relations had nothing to do with him. Two weeks ago he was taken sick, and a few of his colored friends attended him. The most of the negroes, however, would have nothing to do with him, and he died on Friday. His funeral took place to-day, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hatcher, a leading white minister of the Baptist church and was attended almost entirely by white people.

TOOK THE VEIL.

Two Young Ladies Renounce the World at Wilkesbarre.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 25.—Miss Katie Giblin, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Mary Cassidy, a well known young lady of this city, and daughter of Superintendent Cassidy, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, to-day took the veil at St. Mary's Convent. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, was present, attended by the priest attached to St. Mary's church. Miss Giblin was attired in white nun's veiling, trimmed with Spanish lace and orange blossoms, and wore a duchess lace vail. Miss Cassidy was dressed in a cream satin, trimmed with Spanish lace, and wore white kid slippers and Bernhardt gloves. Attired in this gorgeous array, to show the vanity of the world, the two young ladies kneeled before the Bishop, and took the vow to renounce the world. Twenty minutes later they returned dressed in the garb of a Sister of Charity, and wearing a white veil. Six months later they don the black veil.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Kansas Farmers Shot Dead by Three Assassins.

HUMBOLDT, KS., February 25.—This community is horrified at a double tragedy which occurred five miles southeast, at Moran, Eastern county, at nine o'clock this morning. James T. Harclerode and Robert McFarland were shot by Hugh Guilland, assisted by his three sons, Joseph, Ike and Andrew. Harclerode was shot in the back and was instantly killed. McFarland was shot three times and his head crushed with a club. The murderers escaped, but were closely pursued, and rode into Humboldt and surrendered to the officers. The town is excited to-night, and many armed men are on the street. The Sheriff is here with a strong posse. This was a cold-blooded murder, and trouble is feared before morning. The dispute was over land claimed by Guilland, but owned by Mrs. Hawes.

FIGHT NEAR BERBER

Between Rebels and Friendly Tribes.

Forces Massing to Attack Teb This Morning.

SUAKIM, February 27.—A fight took place to-day on the Berber road, nine miles from Suakim, between the rebels and friendly tribes. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand men, gathered from tribes, numbering 10,000, wish to come in to-morrow. The friendly tribes desire to fight if supported.

The rebels lost 1,300 men in their recent fight with Baker Pasha. It is stated dissensions exist everywhere in the rebel ranks.

FIGHT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

CAIRO, February 27.—The advance of the English troops on Teb commenced before daybreak to-day. Two hundred and fifty men left the garrison at Trinkitat and a force of 3,500 men advanced to attack. It is expected a battle will be fought about 9 in the morning. The naval brigade joined Gen. Graham with two nine pounders. There is a growing anxiety in Cairo about the result of the expedition, and there is less confidence that the English will be victorious. The Black troops at Suakim were found in communication with Ahmid Baroudi, second in command under Osman Digma. Admiral Hewett has forbidden them to leave camp, and has stationed the gunboats Decoy and Sphinx so their guns will command the camp, with orders to open fire if there are any symptoms of a mutiny.

Gen. Gordon reports the Sondan tranquil and is sending 300 invalids down the river.

Mudir, of Meina, to-day arrested a rebel emissary, who confessed, under pressure, that El Mahdi's men were advancing, more in the hopes of plunder than for political reasons.

OSMAN DIGMA EYEING SUAKIM.

TRINKITAT, February 27.—The British camp is well protected with earthworks. Spies report Osman Digma threatening Suakim. Admiral Hewett has returned to Suakim. The rebels are massing one mile from Fort Baker, and firing at British videttes without, however, doing any harm. Krupp guns have just been mounted at the fort.

An Arab boy, sent with a letter to Tokar, returned bearing marks of illusage. He says he was taken prisoner at Tokar; that the town was surrendered on Friday last and that the rebels entered to fight in three lines, closing on the rear of the British as the troops advance.

MOVING TOWARD BACNINH.

HAIPHONG, February 27.—A dispatch from Hanoi says: Millot and Briere will start March 8th to attack Bacninh. Gen. Negrier leaving Hardzuone earlier with 6,000 men will close the Langson road. It will be necessary to disembark the troops to capture the fortified posts on the Songkoi river. There are seventeen similar posts on the Hanoi road.

ASCENDING THE WHITE NILE.

KHARTOUM, February 27.—For the purpose of reassuring the well affected, and overcoming the disaffected, two armed steamers under the white flag will ascend the White Nile under the command of Col. Stewart, who will distribute freely Gen. Gordon's proclamation. If attacked the crews will be in position to defend themselves.

DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

PARIS, February 27.—The police are convinced that the advanced Irish party has made Paris its headquarters in Europe for the preparation of their dynamite schemes. The inspector of the nationalist colony includes representatives of three centres of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The first section comprises the former Fenians, James Stephens, John O'Leary and General Macadaras, but the last named disavows belonging to the society. His mission was to counsel friends of extreme violent views, but it was not his duty to reveal their acts, however nefarious or mistaken they might be. He was certain other Nationalists shared this view.

Captain McCaferty said the weak were justified in using terrorism against the strong. He repudiated his affiliation with the continental secret. He sympathized with the revolutionary propaganism in Europe, because Ireland was benefited thereby; but nationalism, even in the most extreme, was not necessarily linked with Nihilism or anarchy. He denied the conspiring actively, but added the experience was valuable to prevent a repetition of former mistakes. The police have traced the arrival of five transfers of men belonging to the third or active section of dynamiters. One of them is from Buffalo, N. Y.; one is from Patterson, N. J.; one from Brooklyn, N. Y., and two from Texas. They are believed to be pupils of Mezeroff. Other Irishmen under watch are Cornelius Cullimore, Eugene Davis and Casey. It is believed that the dynamite is made at Montrouge. The supposed manufacturer is registered as an authorized chemical student. The measure under which the authorization is necessary is confined to the making of dynamite. The instructor is believed to be a man named Brady under the *alias* of King. The brotherhood meets in the Rue Corneielle Rue, Saint Honore and Avenue Victor Hugo.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BANQUET.

BERLIN, February 27.—The Emperor gave a state banquet to-night in honor of the special Russian Embassy and Grand Duke Michael. Gen. Gourko and other prominent Russians were present. The Emperor had previously bestowed on Grand Duke Michael the cordon of the order of the Black Eagle, which the latter wore. The Grand Duke sat between the Emperor and Empress and opposite Count Von Moltke, who sat between Gens. Gourko and Schouvaloff. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Kaluga Regiment. He proposed a toast in honor of the Czar, speaking in the French language. He said: "I am anxious to express to your Highness how much I am touched at the attention of the Czar in having remembered the anniversary of my receiving the order of St. George after I had fought in the Russian army in the Kaluga Regiment, of which I am a Colonel, under the eyes of my father. I am profoundly touched by this flattering souvenir. I desire your Highness, together with the officers selected for this mission, to be interpreters of my grateful sentiments toward the Czar. I drink to the health of the Czar."

MINISTER SELMER IMPEACHED.

CHRISTIANIA, February 27.—Christian August Selmer, Minister of State, has been impeached. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to forfeit his place as Minister and membership of the Royal Council and pay the costs, which amount to about $6,000.

RULED BY GAMBLERS.

Hot Springs Citizens Driven From Their Homes by a Mob.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., February 27.—The condition of affairs in this city is most deplorable. Doran, Pruitt, Landing and Allison, four of the assassins committed without bail for murder on the street on the 9th inst., were taken to the penitentiary at Little Rock to-day and were tendered an ovation by a number of citizens before their departure. The feeling of bitterness and its intensity cannot be described. A committee of fourteen, some of whom are, and some are not, citizens virtually control the city. The law is practically suspended, and the committee have things in their own hands, and they are controlled by a man known here as Chas. Watson, but whose real name is Chas. Faulk and who is under indictment at Carlisle, Pa., for murder, arson and burglary. Faulk furnishes names to the committee of objectionable persons, who invariably consist of men who are witnesses against Doran and his accomplices. It was rumored this afternoon that M. C. Harris, editor of the *Horse Shoe*, who has denounced the murders and the action of the committee, would be notified to leave the city in the morning. Harris expresses contempt for the whole party, and continues to publish true facts in regard to the assassination. About twenty additional men were made to leave the city to-day by order of the committee at the point of the bayonet. Every one forced to leave were material witnesses against Doran and his accomplices in the bloody work on the 9th inst. The assertson is openly made here, and it is not denied, that the members of the committee themselves will be implicated in the butchery, and are thus endeavoring to hide all evidence by driving off all the witnesses. Drunken rowdies parade the streets and saloons armed to the teeth, and openly make threats that they will run the town.

NORTHWEST BLIZZARD.

Worst of the Season—Railroads Entirely Blockaded.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 27.—The *Evening Journal's* special advices report a light snow and high wind, drifting on the Manitoba line. The storm on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which set in last night, developed to-day into the worst blizzard of the season. There was a light snow and heavy drifting, particularly west of Albert Lea. Freights have been temporarily abandoned, but passenger trains are running on slow time. On the Winona and St. Peter railroad all trains have been abandoned until the weather moderates. It is very cold and storming on the Northern Pacific, in the East, with trouble from weakened tracks from the floods on the Yellowstone end, and the Snake river on the west. The Fargo and Southwestern is blocked and trains have been suspended.

CANTON, D. T., February 27.—The storm news from all over the Northwest indicate the worst of the season. On the Manitoba line there are high winds, but not much drifting. The main line is not obliged to run snow plows to-day. The branches are not open for business. The officials are waiting for a subsidence of the winds. Trains are generally late owing to the hard wheeling. At St. Vincent the mercury is twenty-nine below zero. At Wilmar, on the Breckenridge division, ten below. These extremes cover a range on all lines. On the Northern Pacific trains are running. There was a detention of twenty-four hours caused by washouts. The mercury is seventeen below in Dakota, and thirty-five above in Montana. There was a storm nearly all last night west of Dakota, with the the mercury twenty below and to zero, but it is over now.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 27.—The *Tribune's* specials from various points in this State and Dakota report roads generally blockaded. All outgoing trains on the Canadian Pacific from St. Vincent were cancelled yesterday.

A STORY OF THE FLOODS.

How Beryl Hopkins Saved Her Betrothed From a Watery Grave.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Two young men, Gaston and Victor—stout young followers of the type one sees so often among the peasantry of Brittany, but with features that show refinement and education—are standing at one of the upper windows of a building that has not yet succumbed to the flood. But its time of destruction is close at hand. Already the walls are crumbling and in a few moments the noble edifice, but yesterday so proud and stately, will have gone down in the general ruin. The young men know this. Their cheeks are blanched. They know that soon there will begin for them a struggle with death which can end only in defeat. The lips of Victor move, but the words they are uttering are rendered inaudible by the roar of the waters. His companion shouts to him:

"What are you doing?" he asks.

"Praying for my parents. My death will kill them. They live in Coshocton."

"I also have parents," says Gaston. "They live in Akron. Include them in your prayers."

Victor nods his head.

Suddenly Gaston utters a cry. "My God!" he says. "Look!"

Victor raises his head. Coming swiftly towards them is a beautiful girl. She is drowning. Gaston shrieks again. "It is Beryl!" he cries. "Beryl Hopkins, my betrothed!"

As he shouts the name to Victor the winds bear his voice to the girl, and she recognizes her lover. With the sight all her strength seems to return. "Thank God," she exclaims in clarion tones. "I can save you, although I myself must die," and by one mighty effort she plunges one hand beneath the waters. In a moment it reappears, grasping something which, as she sinks for the last time beneath the waters, the noble girl hurls through the window at which Gaston and Victor are standing.

* * * * * * *

Five minutes later the building had sunk beneath the seething torrent, but Gaston and Victor are safe—floating securely down the stream in a craft which no storm, however severe, can wreck. Gaston sits in its stern, guiding its course, while Victor sleeps peacefully under the bulwarks.

She had thrown them her overshoe.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A NEW glass works, it is said, will be located at Bridgewater.

CHARLES HEATHER, formerly editor of the Titusville *Herald*, died on Saturday.

THE Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad depot at Bush Run, near Steubenville, was robbed on Friday night last.

A VALUABLE vein of silver ore has been recently discovered in Erie county. An assay of the ore shows a mixture of copper with the silver. The property upon which the ore was found belongs to D. M. Calvin.

COL. JOHN M. THOMPSON has withdrawn from the judgeship contest in Armstrong county. The Congressional bee is said to be buzzing in his bonnet. He has decided to enter the race for the Republican nomination for that office.

A Mule's Thrilling Adventure.

(Butte Inter-Mountain.)

The mule which fell two hundred feet down the Moulton shaft yesterday is still there. He has been backed up against the face of the three hundred west drift and is kicking down ore at the rate of five tons per day. The kick of a mule is considered equal to two sticks of giant powder and it is likely that the latter will be discarded and mules substituted.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

They Meet in Conference, But Are Not Over-Confident of Success.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., February 27.—The conference of the leading Republicans of Ohio, held to-night in the House of Representatives, brought together a large number of the representative men from every section of the State. There was a spirit of harmony and a conspicuous air of confidence on all sides, yet this is not uncommon for that party when no Democrats are near to fill them with fear. All were quite confident that Ohio would be found among the Republican ranks in October, yet the sagacious politicians withheld their views. The fact that Ohio is to be the battle ground in the Presidential contest seems to be recognized by both parties and each have a strong disposition to accept the responsibility and enter the coming fight with a vigor that will win. The meeting was presided over by ex-Governor Noyes, and many speeches were made, the tone of which was to select any good man for their standard-bearer and then support him with solid columns. John Sherman and Chester A. Arthur were mentioned as men who could carry the country.

The following resolution was introduced and referred to the State Central Committee:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee in its call for the next State Convention, order that at least one delegate from each county to serve on the State Committee on Resolutions be chosen at the time of selecting delegates to said Convention, and that it shall be the duty of said Delegates on Resolutions to carefully inform themselves as to the public sentiment of their respective localities, meet as a State Committee on Resolutions in ample time in advance of the session of the Convention, duly organize, prepare a platform of principles and be ready to report at the call and pleasure of the Convention.

THE PENITENTIARY REFORM BILL

Passes the Ohio Legislature by a Vote of 57 to 39.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., February 27.—The Penitentiary Reform bill passed the House at 6 o'clock this evening under operation of the previous question, by a vote of 57 to 39. The debate continued all day and resulted in only six minor amendments. The bill, as passed, provides for a board of five managers who shall employ persons not under contract directly for the State whenever the Legislature provides the means. They are given authority also to contract for labor convicts by the piece or process plan and shall apportion prisoners among the various trades. All persons except those convicted of murder in the second degree and those previously convicted of felony, shall be sentenced for an indeterminate term. The managers are given power to terminate a sentence at any time, except that no person shall serve less than the minimum time provided by law for his offense. The prisoners are to be classified and promoted from grade to grade as their conduct deserves, and released on parole as the managers may determine. Twenty per cent. of the prisoner's earnings are to go to him or his family. The vote by which the bill passed was a strict party vote, except Young, of Marion, and Young, of Adams, Democrats, who voted against it, and Koehler, Ryan and Stryker, Republicans, voted for it.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Four Boys Killed by the Explosion of Six Tons of Powder.

OMAHA, NEB., February 27.—Four boys, ten to seventeen years old, while hunting south of this city, this afternoon, exploded a powder house containing over six tons of powder. All four were blown to atoms. The victims of the explosion were Chris. Madsen, aged 17; Wm. Abney, 17; Wm. Malius, 12, and John Stitt, 10. The magazine was owned by Steele & Johnson and located two and a half miles south of this city. The shock was severely felt all over town and the fire department was called out. Buildings half a mile from the magazine had windows shattered and doors split in two, trees levelled and torn as if raked with grape and cannister, and branches left hung heavy with fruit of human flesh, one head being taken from a limb thirty feet high. It is the most horrible sight ever seen in the city. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause of the explosion. The Coroner holds an inquest to-morrow to ascertain the facts in the matter. The loss is not much beyond the value of the powder and human life.

SALMI MORSE.

Was He Murdered, or Did He Suicide?

NEW YORK, February 27.—At the inquest to-day in the case of Salmi Morse, Miss Blackburn, an actress, testified that early on Friday morning last Morse accompanied her home from the Cosmopolitan Theater. While there McGivney, the business manager of that theater, came in. They were bitter enemies. With an oath McGivney struck Morse and called him "an old rascal." Morse fell, but got up and went out, followed by McGivney. They had come to blows in the house before. Six hours later McGivney called at her house. He appeared disordered and excited. In the afternoon McGivney called again, when she reproached him and he left.

THREE TONS OF GOLD.

John Kessler Proposes to Lay Hold of One Ton.

John Kessler, the Smithfield street saloon keeper, has instituted proceedings to recover a ton of gold, which he alleges was willed to his wife's family by John Nicholas Emerich, a German ocean trader, and a partner of John Jacob Astor. Emerich died many years ago. He was very wealthy, but his will had never been filed for probate. There is no clue even to the disposition of his large estate. Recently, however, a German paper gave a brief account of the finding of a will in an old book in St. Katrina's church, Philadelphia. The matter was mentioned because the name of the maker of the will, John Nicholas Emerich, was not remembered by even the oldest members of the church.

Mr. Kessler's mother-in-law, Mrs. Boss, who lives with him and who has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, was one of those into whose hands the paper came. She immediately recognized the name of the maker of the will as that of the relative from whose estate she had been led to believe she would receive a large sum of money. She reported her discovery to Mr. Kessler. He opened correspondence with other relatives, and steps have been taken to secure the distribution of the estate. The matter has been placed in the hands of Consul Max Schamberg. The will, which is said by Mr. Kessler to be genuine, directs that one ton of gold be distributed to the poor, one ton to the soldiers, and another ton to his relatives. The case will be thoroughly investigated at once.

"MARY has a little lamb—its fleece is white as snow," but it wants Day's Horse and Cattle Powder to make it strong, you know. That it does. Price 25cts. per package of one pound, full weight.

A CHAT ABOUT NAPOLEON III.

Mr. McHenry's News About the War With Prussia and Napoleon's Plan.

Mr. James McHenry, who recently gave Napoleon the First's chess table to Mr. George Vanderbilt, talked the other day to a reporter of the *Cleveland Leader* about his knowledge of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, with both of whom he was acquainted. He says that the Empress Eugenie took no part in politics until she became interested in the plan of her cousin, Ferdinand de Lesseps, for building the Suez Canal. The Emperor's illness obliged her to attend the celebration of the opening without him. The Sultan built a palace for her, Verdi wrote the opera of "Alda" for the occasion, and, all in all, the affair eclipsed in splendor any series of fetes recorded in modern history.

During her journey her confessor, Monsignor Bauer, gained great influence over her. She began to assume a leading part in politics after that. The Prince of Hohenzollern had at Prussia's request declined the Spanish throne, and the world supposed the Spanish-Prussian incident at an end, when suddenly the French Ambassador at Berlin demanded a pledge from Prussia that the Prince would not renew his claims. Prussia would not consent, war was declared at a day's notice, and the Empress fled to England. Mr. McHenry intimates that Monsignor Bauer was in a great measure responsible for the war.

Napoleon, when in exile, called on Mr. McHenry to raise £80,000 from eight persons to relieve his immediate necessities. Mr. McHenry gave £10,000, but the others, one and all, gave good excuses for declining. The tales of Napoleon's fabulous wealth from property in London and New York were false. Until a settlement with France was affected he depended upon friends for support. At Chiselhurst the ex-Emperor at once began to plan to regain the French throne. It was easy to prepare the army for this, and, in fact, there was no deep feeling against him among the people. The method of his return was all arranged. He was to land at Boulogna and go thence to Paris, his own ambition being to reenter the capital mounted at the head of his armies. His physicians forbade this, and he ordered the surgical operation that ended his life. He was a loving husband, and never reproached Eugenie for her follies and mistakes.

The astuteness she manifested at times was remarkable. Once Mr. McHenry and their Majesties were discussing an important paper, when Eugenie suddenly said, "Are you sure there is no little tail sticking out?" Mr. McHenry, not understanding her meaning, said, "Madame?" "And again she said" Are you sure there are no little tails sticking out? I have never yet seen any contract for State or private affairs drawn up which was so compact that a smart man could not catch hold of some little tail that had been left sticking out, and so pull the whole thing to pieces."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Confusion in Both Parties About It—The Republican Free Traders.

(Washington Special in Philadelphia Times.)

The tariff issue seemed to open the way for the Republicans in 1884, when Carlisle was elected Speaker and the victory proclaimed as determining a free trade policy for the Democracy; but the Democratic opposition to the Morrison tariff theory and the Republican support of free trade, have thrown confusion into both parties on the tariff question. It is now settled that the Republicans will dodge the distinctive protection issue and that the Democrats will dodge the distinctive free trade issue, and the vitality of the question as a factor in the campaign is practically destroyed. Morrison heartily and literally damns the *Times* and the New York *Sun* for smashing his Free Trade Democratic policy, and the Republican Protectionist leaders as heartily damn the New York *Times*, *Herald* and *Evening Post*, the Boston *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Chicago *Tribune* and other Free Trade organs which are distinctively Republican or have generally supported the Republican party. Morrison is in a minority in his committee, and he now despairs of carrying his Tariff policy through the House, and it is more than probable that there will be no Tariff bill of any kind passed by that body. The whole question will go over for the Presidential contest, with both sides dodging it as far as possible.

That the Tariff is greatly weakened among the agricultural Republicans of the West as well as among the importing Republicans of the East, is now fully realized by the Republican leaders. One of the most influential Republican leaders of the West, speaking of the Tariff lately, said that Protection was fast losing its hold among the Agricultural States of the West.

Last December there was every indication that the Tariff would be the controlling issue in 1884; but Democratic divisions have overwhelmed the Democratic Free Traders and Republican divisions have appalled Republican Protectionists, and the Tariff issue is more confused and uncertain now than it has been for a quarter of a century. Both parties now fear the Tariff issue, and every indication points to ambiguous platforms on the subject from both Conventions.

JOHN don't you hear the baby cry, give it PERUNA immediately.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. the agent of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery Company, at Petersburg, Va., the jury returned a verict of guilty, fixing the defendant's punishment at five minutes in jail and a fine of five dollars. The defendants will appeal.

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HOSTETTER'

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Literary Amusements and Vanities of a Millionaire.

The Famous Beauties of New York Pool Their Issues for Sweet Charity.

How an Elopement was Frustrated and a Foolish Girl Saved.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 22.—There was a man who found out, this week, in a Bowery museum, that he was not so peculiarly endowed by nature as he had supposed. Measure your own nose, and if it is an inch long—from the upper lip straight out to the end—you are quite sufficiently provided for all purposes of utility or beauty. An inch more would proverbially be a great deal. This man had it, and in consequence he overrated his nasal importance. I am bound to say that his length of nose is to my mind wonderful, and entitled to be regarded as a freak of nature. But a test has proved that it does not render him thrilling to the masses. He is a cigarmaker by trade. Whenever he took his walks abroad, he was gazed at in amazement. "If I am to be looked on as a curiosity," he reasoned, "it would be better to make a lazy living with my abnormal nose. So he took his big feature to the manager of a ten cent show.

"Very well," was the offer which he received; "I'll do just the same by you that I do by any other new freak. We can't tell what'll catch on with the public. You can have a place on the platform for a week. If you make a failure, I'll give you five dollars. If you hit 'em. I'll fix a square, liberal salary."

"But how am I to know whether I hit 'em?" the amateur curiosity asked.

"By seeing whether the folks stop to look at you. That's the test. The nose was not potent. What had been novel in private life was almost disregarded in a professional. It seems to be settled that a protuberance of two inches does not make a face fascinating. The man has returned to his cigar bench.

A LITERARY MILLIONAIRE.

Let us take a view of social peculiarity in New York. Imagine a tall, angular man of thirty-five, wearing the swallow-tail coat which has lately become common in fashionable theatre audiences, and twisting it out of any fit which it might normally have by his odd poses. He has a small, irregular face, thin, straggling whiskers, and is far from handsome. He is ever talking to his companion, whoever he or she may be, and it is clear, that he must be either vastly entertaining or an intolerable bore, for he doesn't let his fated hearer pay much attention to the performance. That is Brander Matthews. He is a good-natured, intelligent, decent fellow, and in describing him I mean inoffensively to set forth a typical New Yorker. You probably have seen his name published in connection with literary subjects, and have gained the vague idea that he is of great account somehow in the world of letters. The fact is that he has bought, honestly enough, but entirely with money instead of brains, all the conspicuousness which he enjoys. He is very wealthy. His education has been thorough and careful. He has a passion for literature, and a desire to distinguish himself in that direction. But he has no spark of creative ability, and his authorship, of books, I believe, has been confined to one on the French stage. He gives fine entertainments in his luxurious residence; he goes into social projects of a literary kind; he coddles the *Century* magazine clique, than which none is more inexcusably pretensious; and he makes a speciality of dramatic art. It was in this last line that he spent a great deal of time and labor in writing a play. The amount of money which he has also put into the work can only be conjectured for he had it elaborately produced at the Court Theatre, London, and his friends are waiting for the trans-Atlantic mails to bring the full news of it's success or failure. You see that I have not abused Brander Matthews. He is an example of what eminence a man with enough money and leisure can accomplish in the utter absence of genius. He is one of the many who think they are what they wish to be. But isn't it immeasurably better for a millionaire to devote himself to literature than to vicious pleasures? He will not crowd out the meritorious achievments of genius by anything that he can do, his ardor in artistic pursuits is a help to the cause in a general way, and very rarely does he become a nuisance.

THE FAMOUS BEAUTIES OF NEW YORK.

I am one of three thousand persons who this week paid in the aggregate nine thousand dollars to look at the famous beauties of

NEW YORK'S PRETENTIOUS SOCIETY.

The ostensible object was charity and I am not going to be querulous enough to charge that the exhibits were more vain than benevolent. Nor must you conclude that I am testy through feeling that I didn't get the worth of my money. Three dollars is cheap for a front seat in the Madison Square Theatre when such performers are on the stage. Just conceive of a sister-in-law of Lord Randolph Churchill set on a pedestal and limelighted for your intense observation? She was Miss Lucy Work, and she posed in the character of Joan of Arc. She was a tall and rather angular brunette, with a face quite irregular in features, and far from handsome in profile. Indeed, it required a great deal of gallantry, and a steady keeping in mind of the fact that she was closely allied to aristocracy, in order to regard her as a beauty at all. I was on the whole inclined to believe the woman critic at my elbow who declared that Miss Work had been included in these tableaus simply because she was a Lord's wife's sister. But the title of the show, "A Dream of Fair Women," was not unrealized, though quite as many pretty faces could be seen in a five-minute walk in Broadway any clear afternoon. Mrs. Frank Worth White comes as nigh to being a "professional beauty" as anything that we have in Metropolitan society. She is thin, hollow-chested, and bow-backed; so that, as Helen of Troy, she presented no heroism of figure; but her face was delicately fine, her eyes were glorious and her transparently clear complexion was not much obscured by paint. Miss Agnes Binsee was shown to us in the guise of Agammnon's daughter, Iphigenia. She is a locally famous beauty. She is the kind of a girl to physically answer the requirements of the aristocratic heroine of a dime novel—slender, erect, high-headed, and sensitive-faced. The curtain was alsed three times on each tableau; and for the final view of Miss Binsee they turned her back to us. As we had already been bewitched by her front and side, we could not complain of the comprehensiveness of the exhibition, nor she of any lack of opportunity to display all of her graceful outliness. Next, we were granted a sight of slightly more substantial and quite unassailable beauty in the just-plump-enough person of Miss Mary Billings. She wore black velvet and no sleeves as Margaret Roper, daughter of Sir Thomas More; and most of us admired her fair arms and face exceedingly. Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, impersonating Jeptha's daughter, disclosed a smooth, healthy, milk maid sort of beauty, of the type seen in Mrs. Langtry. Others among those here put forward as perfect in person were Mrs. Belmont Purdy, who is a big-eyed brunette, and Miss Jennie Van Doren, an example of Saxon witchery.

A PROFESSIONAL READER

had been hired to give brief passages descriptive of the tableaus; and in every instance the quoted language promised a superlative degree of loveliness in the person about to be shown. This boldness of assertion was only realized, I am in truthfulness bound to say, in only one case—that of Mrs. William P. Dinsmore, who posed as Cleopatra. The juncture in the famous Egyptain's amorous life here illustrated was that in which Antony alone was resistant to her sway. A ripe, luscious brunette was she, in regal red velvet and blue satin. She half reclined on a couch in voluptuous ease. The "haughty smile," which the verse mentioned, was right there on her red lips; her big, black eyes were unblinkingly lustrous in the glare of the calcium, and even for a third view, she gave us her profile against a white feather fan held behind her head by an African attendant, her face stood the test successfully. The slave was as genuine as the beauty of his mistress. He was a ten-year-old boy, black, shapely, and bare-legged to the knees. Indeed, his were the only limbs other than arms that were visible in the whole exhibition.

AN ELOPMENT IN HIGH LIFE FRUSTRATED.

More romantically and startlingly than in tableaus has one of our society beauties figured. She has become the talk of the fashionable part of town; and, as her escapade was not disgracing to her, I may as well be first to print it. She had fallen in love with a young gallant of the fox-hunting, gentleman-jockey kind. The wooer was assiduous. Eventually, the head of the girl's family intimated to him that the household desired a little time for rest and recreation. He was compelled to cease his visits for the time. The daughter thereupon conceived the idea that the man whom she adored was being abused. She wrote to him. He wrote to her. Result—one evening, at half past nine o'clock, the beauty of the family went up-stairs with her mother and a number of other ladies from a dinner party which was on in the dining room. The ladies disposed themselves as they usually do while waiting for the men to come upstairs. While the elders dozed and the girls gossipped, the daughter stole quietly up-stairs to her room. Half an hour later, her maid went down the servants' staircase with two large satchels, kissed the cook good-bye, stole out of the basement door, and clambered with great excitement and convulsiveness into a cab which stood hard by. Ten minutes later, the front door opened softly, and out stepped the beauty, clad in a traveling dress and carrying a shawl. The man at the door did not recognize her, but as she emerged from the awning which led from the front door to the sidewalk, an old coachmen, who had formerly been in the employ of her father, but was now driving for somebody else, recognized her. She stole with theatrical craftiness to the corner, sprang into the cab where her maid was already sitting, clasped both the maid's hands, and sat in abject terror while the cabman drove them to the Grand Central Depot. The lover wearing a Newmarket coat, a tweed hat, a single glass, a satchel, and a big cigar, was nervously walking up and down the sidewalk. The cab stopped, he opened the door, assisted the girl to alight, and, followed by the maid, entered the waiting room. They sought the most secluded corner, sat down, and gradually grew pale. The Albany train would not leave for three quarters of an hour. They became more and more nervous. Meanwhile, the ex-coachman, having nothing to do, had wheeled his way around and jogged up the avenue after the cab which held the mistress and the maid. He saw the girl alight at the depot, and recognized the man who met her. He whipped up his horses and went tearing down the avenue as though going to a fire. When he got to the house, he called the footman to hold the horse, dashed up the steps, into the house, and down to the dining room, where the master was telling one of his after dinner stories.

"I say sir," he gasped, "she's gone and done it!"

"She has eh? Who is she and what did she do it for?" asked the host smiling affably upon his guests, and giving them to understand, by a significant wink, that he was about to have some fun with the coachman.

"Your daughter, sir! She's runned off with the young gent that wears the goggle glass and rides at all the races."

With which the father shot from his chair as though a perpendicular battering ram had been sprung beneath him, flew up-stairs, stumbled into the carriage, and arrived hatless and overcoatless ten minutes later at the Grand Central Depot. He walked in briskly took his daughter's arm, paid the maid on the spot, discharged her, bundled his daughter into the cab, pulled the gentleman Jockey's nose, returned to his dinner, and finished his story. So ends the romance of the rich young girl.

CYMON.

MR. ROCKWELL, who succeeds Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, in Congress, declares for Arthur. In an interview he insists that Mr. Edmunds is practically of no account. At the Chicago Convention as he thinks, the Massachusetts delegates said to themselves: "We've got a poor little man sitting on a rock up here in New England and we'll cast our votes for him.

A Delicate and Wholesome Aroma.

agreeably unlike the rank perfume of an ordinary essence, is perceptable to those who inhale the odor of SOZODONT, a chemically pure botanic adjunct of the toilet, which finds the greatest favor in those refined circles where personal comeliness and the graces which elevate the tone of society are held in deserved esteem. Besides arresting the decay of neglected or abused teeth, and removing tartar and other impurities which causes them to become dim and lustreless it purifies the breath and remedies canker in mouth.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

The Results of the Political Contests Throughout the County.

Following are the results in the various borough elections in this county on Tuesday:

CHARTIERS—Justice of the Peace, Wm. Ewing. Burgess, R. R. Dunbar. Council, (3 years), Aleck Patterson, Isaac Heister; (2 years), G. Z. Hosack, Robert Bell; (1 year), William Wilson, James Stewart. School Directors, (3 years), W. H. Lea, B. B. McDowell; (1 year), W. J. Barr. Assessor, S. H. Patterson. Auditor, (3 years), William M. Kirby; (2 years), W. M. Gailbreath. Constable, Andrew McMillen.

ETNA—Burgess, E. P. Thomas. Councils, (3 years), E. A. Patterson, Ed. Eichenlaub; (2 years), Jacob Dietrich, J. T. Robertson; (1 year), Samuel Jahres, Wm. G. Smith. School Directors, A. H. Calbert, H. W. Ochse. Assessor, E. P. Thomas. Auditor, John D. Hieber. Constable, Phillip Hast.

GLENFIELD—Burgess, W. F. Ross. Council (3 years), Fred Waldschmidt, George H. Welsh; (2 years), Jesse Dunlap, Joseph P. Shoemaker; (1 year), Chas. Hermann, Caleb Hageman. School Directors, J. W. Karns, W. McQuesen. Assessor, A. W. Hall. Auditor, W. J. Phillips, Wm. Chriswell (tie). Constable, Price Swoger. Overseers of Poor, Wm. Raffley, Thomas Phillips.

TARENTUM—Burgess, Thos. Galbraith. School Directors, John M. Watt, Joseph K. Fulton. Council, Robert E. Muder (3 years); W. Denny, (3 years); W. J. Staley, (1 year). Assessor, John B. Reed. Auditor, J. A. Dunlap, (3 years); Joseph Hustin, (1 year). Constable, Jas. Davis.

BELLEVUE—Burgess, J. J. McCormick. Council (3 years). A. S. Miller, A. M. Watson; (2 years), J. H. Dawson, Wm. Jenkinson; (1 year), Thos. D. Williams, John D. Anderson. School Directors, J. W. Kirker, W. Bald. Assessor, Wm. R Johnston. Auditor, B. J. McClure. Constable, M. G. Wilson. High Constable, M. G. Wilson.

OSBURN—Burgess, J. W. Arrott. Council, Wm. Symmes, J. W. Over. Assessor, A. J. Bean. Constable, Dennis Buchannan. Auditors, (1 year) Charles Campbell, (3 year) W. C. Dahlmeyer. School Directors, Thomas Bakewell, J. W. Over.

SPRING GARDEN—Burgess, George Oesterle. Council, Chas. G. Buddress, Geo. P. Woelful, Henry Herchenroether, Chas. Lamkus, John H. Huey, Wendell Karn, Fred Jannisson, H. Lippert. Inspectors, Barnerd Broklie, Balth Sauer. Assessor, Fred Goetzinger. Constable, Christ Zeitler. School Directors, L Woelful, Geo. Hoffman. Alderman, Geo. Oosteole. Assistant Assessor, Geo. Blumenschein. Election Assessors, Peter Leib, John Snare. Judge, Jacob Mutzig.

HOMESTEAD—Burgess, John F. Cox. Council, (3 years), R. O. Young, August Hirth; (2 years), J. L. Stewart, Sr., John Bryson; (1 year), D. R. McClure, George J. Gessner. School Directors, Ed. S. Stewart, Ed. H. Morton. Constable, Wm. McBroom. Assessor, C. J. Atwood. Auditors, M. D. M'Clure, James H. Slocum.

MILLVALE—Burgess, Brewer Scott. Council, H. H. Welsh, Henry Ochsenhert. School Directors, A. M. Ketler, T. M Fife. Assessor, R. H. Feilbach. Auditors, John Reahns, James Dixon. Constable, W. G. Harshaw.

WEST LIBERTY—Burgess, Thomas Hughes. Council, (3 years), J. A Oyer, Benz. Bandi; (2 years), Adam Lang, Jr., Samuel R Lee; (1 year), Jacob Baumiller, Samuel M. Gibney. School Directors, Jos. Gibson, J. W. McIlvaine. Auditor, Adam Lang. Assessor, Thos. Algeo, Sr. Constable, Geo. Wilhelm.

WEST BELLEVUE—Burgess, John Birmingham. Council, (3 years), Jas. Irwin, Wm. Jackman; (2 years), John McClurge, S. H. Stowel; (1 year), A. F. Toy, Wm. C. Riddle. Justice of the Peace, R. D. Barr. School Directors, A. F. Mathews, Geo. Erdner. Auditors, (3 years), E. P. S. [illegible]right; (1 year), E. F. Austin. Assessor, Nick Dawson. Constable, John Snowden.

BELTZHOOVER—Burgess, J. P Richardson. Council, (3 years), George Oliver, Charles Duvall; (2 years), Henry Hohmyer, Jarrett Clark; (1 year), Wm. Widner, Matt Vamalter. School Directors, (3 years), H. B. Clegg, J. Walters; (1 year), Wm. Jones. Justice of the Peace, Wm. Crooks. Assessor, Chris. Goldner. Auditor, Bert Smith. Constable, Jas. Barr.

KNOXVILLE—Burgess, W. W. Knox. Council, (3 years), Henry Henning, O. Fitzsimmons; (2 years), Thos. Edwards, W. O Quest; (1 year), Geo. F. Easton, Jno. McArthur. School Directors, (3 years), F. Bausman; unexpired, W. B. Stewardson, W. J. Hunter, Wm. Foster. Assessor, W. C. Burk. Auditor, Jas. A. Knox. Constable, Jas. McClelland.

MANSFIELD Burgess, W. W. Smith. Council, (3 years), R. H. Brown, T. J. Kearns; (2 years), Joel L. Bigham, Geo. K. Ormond; (1 year), Morrison Carnahan, F. J. Sullivan. School Directors, J. J. Brown, Geo. Clark. Auditor, O. E. Cooke. Constable, Thos. Pascol.

VERONA—Burgess, John Cowan; Auditor, J. K. Simpson.

SHARPSBURG—First ward—Council (3 years), T. H. Gallagher, John Casey, Jr.; (2 years), Jacob Fula, W. Pfusch; (1 year), J. W. Lloyd, Anton Lutz. School Director, (3 years) Peter Wagner, Jerome Raum; (1 year) Jos. Holtzheimer. Constable, Wm. Gable. Assessor, Clemenz Galzner. Auditor, John Ackerman. Second ward—Justice of the Peace, John Roch. Third ward—T. E. Stamets, Burgess.

ELIZABETH—Burgess, R. T. Wiley, Council, (3 years), Chas. Binkney; John W. Robinson; (2 years), John W. Carnish; H. E. Miller; (1 year) S. W. Vankirk; W. H. Blair. Auditor, Chas. H. Shaffer. Borough Constable, Wm. B. Carns. District Constable, Jas. McKee. School Directors, (3 years), D. W. McBryar; J. N. O'Neil; (1 year), J. S. Shafer. Assessor, John L. Chambers.

WEST ELIZABETH—Burgess, C. A. Newton. Council, (3 years), C. C. Stevens, James Bickerton; (2 years), W. B Sprague; (1 year), James Arthurs. Street Commissioner, Neil Rody. Auditors, Charles Percival, John O. Percival. Borough Constable, Albert Fuller, School Directors, A. M. Pierce, Wm. Weller. Justice of the Peace, W. W. Teagarden. Assessor, James C. Donaldson. District Constable, Albert Fuller.

ALEPPO TOWNSHIP—School Directors, (3 years), F. H. Segmyer; (3 years), G. D. Brown; (1 year), David Wallace. Auditor, Andrew Gerlach. Assessor, Geo. Dawlass. Treasurer, Peter Seibert. Superintendent, Philip Fetter. Township Clerk, Andrew Gerlach. Constable, Samuel Tuster.

KILBUCK TOWNSHIP—Auditor, C. H. Babbitt. Justice of the Peace, J. M. Courtney. School Directors, Thomas S. Wilson, Samuel Taylor. Assessor, Thomas Barrett. Supervisor, Thomas Paisley. Treasurer, John Shannon. Clerk, David Shannon. Constable, Henderson Richey. For license, 38; against license, 48.

RESERVE TOWNSHIP—Auditor, Henry Scheible. Assessor, Chas. Becker. Supervisor, Phillip Fornoff. Treasurer, F. W. Kuehn Township Clerk, W. B. Dummitt. School Directors, Matthias Bremmler, Fred Tschumne. Constable, Geo. Vensel. Justice of the Peace, Michael Langgraff.

SHALER TOWNSHIP—Supervisor, Jacob Sauter. School Directors, H. Sample, George Wittmer. Assessor, John Sauter. Auditor, J. H. Shafer. Township Clerk, Ralph Bagaley. Constable, Herman Warner.

MRS. JOS. J. MYERS, of East Brady, Clarion county, Pa., has been restored to sight by Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue, after being blind from cataract.

Are You Going West, Northwest or Southwest?

To parties who contemplate a trip to the West, Northwest or Southwest this coming spring, we desire to suggest the advisability of making some inquiry as to the route they ought to take. In this connection we want to call the attention of those interested to the real inducements offered by the Pennsylvania Lines—The popular Fort Wayne Route and The great Pan-Handle Route—in the way of quick time, prompt connections and unequaled facilities for the safe and comfortable transportation of passengers of all classes.

By these routes you are carried over the safest and best constructed systems of railways in the West. You are not subjected to any annoying omnibus transfers, but landed in Union Depots at Chicago & St. Louis from which the trains of several of the leading Trunk Lines depart for points throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest. You can purchase tickets and have your baggage checked through to destination, avoiding all vexatious trouble while *en route*. If you are going to travel it is to your advantage to secure the best, and if you are ticketed *via* the Pennsylvania Lines you are sure to get it.

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COL. PERCY YERGER is one of the most popular criminal lawyers in Austin, says *Texas Siftings*. Last Sunday the Colonel's little boy Tommy was asked by his Sunday School teacher: "Tommy, the man who is good in this world goes to heaven; now what becomes of the bad men who disobey the laws of God?" "Papa clears them," was the response.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing ou to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

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"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless, No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

BRADFORD, May, 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNY GREEN.

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R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

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GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. Int'l Rev.
So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years and I tried your Hop Bitters and it done me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

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The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceeeings of Congress usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Passidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exiting Presidential canvass certain to follow; the ELECTION and the RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

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Those dreadful nervous troubles. Mr. Berlin, of Washington, the well known Patent attorney, was entirely relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

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WELLS' MAYAPPLE LIVER PILLS. 10&25¢

Liver Complaint and Constipation. These are causes of much of the ill health of every community. The great object in the treatment of these is to give relief with as little disturbance of the system as possible. Great pains have been taken to secure in WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS the thing desired in above complaints. Try them, you will never use any other.

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If you are bilious, tongue coated, bad breath, head hot, dull or aching, stomach heavy or sour, if bowels inactive and passages hard and occasional looseness, if your sleep is broken (tossing about in bed), if you get up unrefreshed, if your skin is sallow, eyes yellow, if heavy, dull pains in back and limbs, if you are drowsy, indisposed to talk or act, if any one or more of these symptoms, take a dose of WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS. Aged or debilitated persons find them easy and mild. 10c. and 25c. Boxes.

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The manufacturers of the Celebrated Day's Soap will give on the 1st of May, 1884, the above costly and beautiful premiums to the persons making out the largest list of words from the word DAY'S CELEBRATED SOAP. The conditions are:

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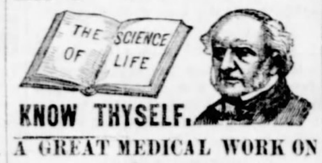

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BURYING THE DEAD.

Victims of the Leisenring Explosion Buried.

The Scenes at the Cemeteries Lamentable, Indeed.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., February 22.—At eight o'clock this morning a special train left this place for Leisenring for the purpose of burying the victims of the explosion on Wednesday. When the funeral cortege reached the place where lay the bodies of nineteen dead men the scene was indeed a lamentable one, and tears were to be seen in almost every eye. All the mourners were neatly and comfortably attired, suitable clothing and everything else that was necessary having been furnished by the company. Mrs. Taggart, the wife of the General Superintendent, was particularly active in seeing that nothing was wanting for the comfort of the stricken people.

JOURNEY TO THE CEMETERIES.

Within half an hour after its arrival at West Leisenring the train commenced its journey toward the cemeteries. The first stop was made at Uniontown. Here the coffins containing the bodies of Wm. Davis, Edward L. Lloyd and Wm. Searing were left off. They were borne through the large crowd that had gathered about the depot, and at once taken to the cemetery. The body of Searing was taken to Hopwood, a short distance out of town. Davis and Lloyd were buried in the Presbyterian cemetery. There were no special services.

At Dunbar the bodies of John Murray, Patrick Kennedy, Michael Heffern, Patrick Waters, John Buckley and James Tracy were put off the train. Every person for miles around had gathered at the depot, and such a funeral train as that which followed the coffins to the Catholic church was never seen in the town before. The church was filled to overflowing before half the crowd got within. Those who were compelled to remain on the outside lingered around until High Mass for the repose of the dead had been said and then followed to the cemetery. As the first clods fell on the coffin of Michael Heffern, his wife burst into loud shrieks and had to be held by two men to prevent her from throwing herself into the open grave. This incident excited the other women, and as they were led away from the cemetery, their cries could be heard for a long distance.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

At Connellsville the bodies of Michael Repko, A. N. Hackney, George Way, Jos. Bakos, George Failas, Thomas McGarry, Andrew Warmus and James Baker were buried. They were also received at the depot by a large crowd. High Mass was held at the Catholic church and it was nearly noon when the cemetery was reached. The mourners cried pitifully, and there occurred a scene which created considerable excitement. When the coffin containing the body of Hackney was opened to allow his wife to take a last look at the remains she took hold of his hand. It was warm. This led her to think he was still alive and she refused to allow the closing of the coffin until a medical examination had been made. Dr. Newcomer was sent for, but he said Hackney had been dead for three days. Thus reassured the widow permitted the interment to be made.

The bodies of John Hart and David Buckner have been forwarded to Washington, D. C.

WILL INVESTIGATE IT THOROUGHLY.

There is considerable talk by friends of the unfortunate miners of entering suits for damage against the company for negligence. One miner named Dugan, who lost relatives by the explosion, has already retained R. H. Lindsay, Esq., of this place, to attend the inquest and conduct the examination of witnesses. "We will be able to show," continued Mr. Dugan, "that the company is responsible for fifteen of the deaths, and we propose to push actions for damages. For two weeks the men have been complaining of the gas in the mine; in fact, it was so evident that a child could have discovered it." In further conversation, Mr. Dugan stated that the cause of the explosion was undoubtedly due to the poor work done by the air shafts, which had only been partially completed. The carpenters who have been at work on the shaft for some weeks past have been in the habit of covering the opening with planks, which allowed the gas to collect in the mine, and was therefore rendered worthless.

If this claim is substantiated it will be a great surprise to all the practical men in the region. They have considered the West Leisenring shaft a model in every respect and say they will not believe anything to the contrary until it is proven under oath.

SEVERE REFLECTION ON THE COMPANY.

William Pegg, one of the men employed at Leisenring, to-day made a statement which reflects severely on the officials of the company and on the mine inspector, Steiner. Mr. Pegg said the mine inspector never appointed a fire boss for the shaft and the ventilation in the heading where the explosion occurred was very bad. Just before the explosion occurred a miner was seen go into one of the rooms which were not being worked. After the explosion the body of Michael Repke, a Hungarian, was found just before the room. He was terribly burned and was dead when found. It is now thought he was the man who went into the room and that it was from his lamp that the gas ignited. Other miners corroborate the statement made by Mr. Pegg.

Mr. H. C. Frick, of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, made a generous contribution to the families of the victims of the disaster. He telegraphed yesterday morning to Superintendent Lynch, at Scottdale, to give his (Mr. Frick's) check for $500 to the person or committee who might be authorized to receive it.

The Coroner's examination will take place to-morrow in the Town Hall and will be largely attended. It will be quite thorough touching the vital point of negligence. J. S. R.

THE VERDICT.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, February 23.—Morgan Richards, the fire boss at Leisenring, was the first witness called this morning when the Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of Wednesday's victims was commenced. But he did not respond promptly, and Wm. Balsley was called. Mine Inspector Steiner objected to the examination of Balsley before Richards, and said that he would rather see the inquest adjourned than that any one should be examined before Richards. The Coroner heeded this protest and waited until Richards appeared. The latter came in in the course of a few minutes, and was at once placed on the witness stand. He is a Welshman, and said he was unable to read or write. He had been at Leisenring five or six months. His duties embraced track laying and an examination of the mine every Monday morning for fire-damp. He is the fire boss. He examined the mine for fire-damp on Monday morning, but found none. Had made no examination since. Replying to Mr. Steiner, he said he had been in rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in cross-entry No. 4 on Monday morning, and found no gas in any. On Tuesday afternoon he was there again, and in rooms 3 and 4 found there had been a slight fall of coal and slate. This time he was carrying a naked lamp, and if any gas had been there he supposed an explosion would have followed. The witness was examined touching his ability to measure air currents. He thought he could do so with an aremometer, but was unable to make any calculations of his own as to the amount of cubic feet distributed to the rooms and cross entries. The air shaft of the mine had not been completed, but he thought the men could have used it if they wanted to.

Thos. Jenkins, the mining boss, said that on Tuesday afternoon he was in the mine looking around to see that everything was all right. He went all over the mine with a naked lamp. He had not explored the mine with a safety lamp for fire-damp since the previous Thursday, and had measured the air current but once in four weeks, although he was expected to do the latter every week. He had seen men pass up and down the air shaft, but he had never done so himself and had never notified the men that it was ready for use. The amount of air supplied to the mine was 46,000 cubic feet a minute. The witness said the carpenter had notified him the air shaft was completed, but he had never told the miners. If the air shaft was covered he did not know it. There were "dug-outs" in the mine, but they were whitewashed.

Charles Conner is the mine boss at Leith Works, about a mile above Uniontown. He holds diplomas from two mining schools in England, and in all matters pertaining to his business is quite intelligent. He said some time ago he examined West Leisenring mine, and found the ventilation ample. With some modifications he would consider the mine one of the best he ever saw. He examined it again the day after the explosion, and detected the presence of fire-damp. Mr. Connor was questioned at length touching the constituent elements of fire-damp, when it is least and most explosive, and everything of that sort. He said fire-damp is of slow accumulation, and being lighter than air rises to the top of the mine, and lies along the roof, entering any crevices and holes that may be there.

When the inquest was resumed in the afternoon Mine Boss Jenkins was recalled and testified that the mine was the best one he had ever had charge of. On Tuesday afternoon there was plenty of air in the mine, more than was required by law. Jenkins said he took great pride in the mine, and had always tried to keep it in such order that it would be considered the best in the district. He examined it carefully every day, and took every precaution he could think of to insure the safety of the miners. He had been told to do this by Superintendent Taggart and by Mr. Leisenring. He said the main and butt entries in the mine were a foot wider than usual, in order that miner and carmight pass without colliding. This precaution rendered "dug-outs" unnecessary. Moreover there were rooms every twenty-seven feet into which the miners could step to avoid cars. Mr. Jenkins had a brother-in-law who was a victim of the disaster, and was affected to tears when asked, during a course of questions as to his precautionary measures, whether any relatives of his were in the mine.

Hans Clendenning told the jury that he had complained three weeks ago to Boss Jenkins that the air where he was working was foul, and that if some alteration was not made in the heading the men would have to quit working. Jas. Treacy, who was killed, had stated to the witness some time before that No. 4 butt was full of gas.

Jas. Turley had hunted for gas two weeks before the explosion, but could find none. Edward Raynus, the carpenter, said the steps in the air-shaft were nearly completed, except at the bottom, where they could be reached by an 8-foot ladder. He had never seen any of the miners use the shaft, as it was so much easier for them to make their exit by the cage. The air shaft is not finished yet. Barney Welsh said that he had been working on the air shaft ever since the 28th of last month, and that the top had been tightly covered up every night since then, so that no one could fall into it. At the bottom of the shaft there was a lot of lumber and debris of all kinds, which would necessitate great difficulty in getting up the shaft. Welsh also said that he had noticed bad air last month in the north side of the mine.

George Hansel, a carpenter, testified that there was a railing around three sides of the air shaft opening, and that on the other side he had laid boards to prevent anyone from falling into the shaft. He thought there was plenty of room for the passage of air.

Inspector Steiner when placed on the stand went into all the details of his investigation of the explosion. He said the cause was as explained in Friday's POST. The pith of all he said is embodied in his emphatic statement that if the fire-boss had inspected the mine on Wednesday morning there would have been no explosion. He would have found the fire-damp and could have arranged to expel it. This evidence was applauded by the miners present.

The questioning of witnesses in behalf of the Coroner was done by R. H. Lindsey. S. L. Mestregat appeared for the company. On one side of him sat Superintendent Taggart, and on the other Mr. Leisenring, of Manch Chunk, General Manager of the affairs of the company. Now and then Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Mestreyat indulged in a spat as to their respective privileges, but withal the inquiry went along quite smoothly.

THE VERDICT.

At about 10:30 the jury rendered the following verdict:

That the men came to their deaths on Wednesday morning, February 20, at about 6:30 in the coal mines at West Leisenring, from an explosion of fire-damp, which explosion was due to the negligence of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company through their mine boss, Thomas Jenkins, who had not examined the mine every morning, as required by law; and that Augustus Steiner, Mine Inspector of this district, has been negligent of his duty, in that he had never been in this mine prior to the explosion.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges. He said that she could not get well. At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and before she had used it all up she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

CHICAGO THE PLACE,

And Tuesday, July 8th, the Time for the Democratic National Convention.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Committee at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Democratic National Committee met shortly after noon to-day at the Arlington Hotel. When the committee had been called to order by Chairman Barnum, a resolution expressive of the regret felt by the Committee at the death of Thomas O'Connor, of Tennessee, a member of the Committee, was adopted. The following named gentlemen represented the different States:

Alabama, H. C. Semple; Arkansas, John J. Simpter; California, James T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, Ignatius C. Grubb; Florida, Senator Call; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, Wm. C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D McHenry; Louisiana, N. C. Blanchard; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, Otterbridge Horsey; Massachusetts, Frederick O. Prince; Michigan, W. C. Mayberry; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, Mr. Harris; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, Senator Fair; New Hampshire, Alvod W. Sullivan; New Jersey, Orestes Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, Wm. W. Armstrong; Oregon, Senator Slater; Pennsylvania, V. E. Piolett; Rhode Island, Abner J. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Col. Looney; Texas, J. H. Reagan; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley; Virginia, R. J. S. Barbour; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

The committee was presided over by Chairman Barnum, of Connecticut, with F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as Secretary.

The first vote taken was on the time of holding the Convention, and the 24th of June was named.

CHICAGO SELECTED AS THE PLACE.

Delegations were then heard in support of the claims of various cities as the place for holding the convention.

F. X. Ward spoke for Baltimore, Judge Follett for Cincinnati, Carter Harrison for Chicago, A. S. Willis for Louisville, Senator Vest for St. Louis and Representative Adams, of New York, for Saratoga.

About two hours were occupied in the hearing of these gentlemen, and the first ballot was not taken until half-past four. It resulted as follows:

Chicago	15	St. Louis	14
Saratoga	5	Louisville	3
Cincinnati	1	Baltimore	0

Louisville was withdrawn and another taken, with the following result:

Chicago	19	St. Louis	17
Saratoga	7		

The third ballot was taken immediately and resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the Convention, the vote being:

Chicago	21	St. Louis	17

The committee reconsidered the vote by which June 24th was fixed as the time of holding the Convention, and agreed upon July 8th next, instead.

The following call was presented by the Executive Committee and agreed upon:

The National Democratic Committee having met in the city of Washington on the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next at noon as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to a double number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States. The Democrats in such organized Territory and the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the Convention as to their admission. All Democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in an effort for pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join in sending delgates to the Convention.

The call was signed by all the members of the National Democratic Committee.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Committee be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 7th next. The Committee then adjourned.

GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP ALERT GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The following communication explains the action taken by the United States in securing the British steamer Alert for use in the Greely relief expedition:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 21, 1884.

To the President: In search for vessels suitable for the expedition now preparing for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party, attention was early directed to the Alert which is the property of the British Government, and was the advance ship of the expedition under Sir George Nares. It was desired to secure this vessel as she is peculiarly fitted for the intended service, as the inspecting officers recommended her. Mr. Lowell was instructed to ask whether she could be spared for the service. The information of the wish of this Government having been previously and informally reached, the British Admiralty's private intimation was conveyed to the United States Minister to the effect that the British Government had not forgotten the very considerate conduct of this Government on the occasion of the recovery of the Resolute, and that should any suggestion be made that the vessel would be of use to the expedition, one would be presented.

The Resolute was a vessel, as the President remembers, formerly belonging to Her Majesty's navy, having been abandoned in the Arctic region, and was discovered and brought to the United States by American seamen, and thereupon was purchased by this Government of her salvers, repaired and returned to Great Britain. On her arrival in England the vessel was received by the Queen in person, and the officers of the United States navy who took the ship thither were treated with every official and personal courtesy. The Government of Her Majesty has now given the Alert to the United States unconditionally, with her anchors, chains and such of her equipment as can be utilized. Recognizing this graceful and opportune act of courtesy on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned to-day instructed Mr. Lowell as follows by cable: Her Majesty's Government having presented to the Government of the United States the ship "Alert," to aid in the relief of Lieut. Greely and party, you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the spirit which prompts this act of generosity and this evidence of sympathy with the objects in view, receives the highest appreciation of the President, as it will that of the people of the United States. The President sends his cordial thanks for the opportune gift of this vessel, which he accepts in the name of the United States, and which will be used in the humane enterprise for which it is so peculiarly adapted. Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

ACTION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the House of Representatives:—I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State of the 21st inst., whereby your honorable body, and, through you, the people of the United States may become apprised of the generous contribution made by Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, toward the efforts for the relief of Lieut. Greely's Arctic exploring party, by presenting to the United States the Arctic steamship "Alert." CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

When the reading of the message was finished, Mr. Randall called for the reading of the report in full. The offer was so generous, coming from a friendly power, that it ought to be treated with respect. The report of the Secretary of State was read and several times applauded. Mr. Randall asked by the unanimous consent, that the communication be spread upon the journal of the House, as a mark of sentiment by the House. He further asked that the communication be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the object of having a more formal and appropriate recognition of the act of the British Government. [Applause.]

"I object," exclaimed Finerty.

Mr. Randall then put his request in the form of a motion, and it was agreed to—Finerty, and Robinson, of New York, alone voting in the negative.

"Can we not have ships of our own without begging?" queried Robinson of the Speaker.

"The Chair cannot answer that question," responded the Speaker.

Adjourned until Saturday.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Three Men Killed in a Dispute About a Mica Mine.

ASHVILLE, N. C., February 22.—Reliable information was received here to-day of a bloody tragedy at Flat Rock, Mitchell county, in this section of the State. Three men were killed and one dangerously wounded. Stephen Burleson and Sebe Miller worked a mica mine leased from Isaac Bailey. Rueben Sparks claimed the mine under a State grant, and sold half the interest to Ed. Ray and A. E. Anderson, with the stipulation that they take possession on Sunday. Ray, with two young men named Sparks, went to the mine and took possession of an abandoned tunnel below a shaft in which Stephen Burleson, Sebe Miller and Robert Pentand were working, and built a fire in the tunnel to smoke the other parties out of the shaft. Failing in this Ray went to Bakersville, nine miles off, and brought back his brother-in-law, Anderson. Each armed himself, and the two went to the shaft, which was twelve feet deep. Pentand and Burleson were in the shaft, while Miller was outside to hand tools down to his companions.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Ray had a few words with Miller and then knocked him into the pit with the butt of his gun. William Burleson then knocked Ray into the pit. Anderson, who was on the outside, ordered Horton, one of the Burleson party, to leave, and as the man turned to do so Anderson fired a ball into the back of his head, the bullet coming out through the forehead. Horton fell dead. Ray and Robert Pentand clinched in the pit, and when Pentand got the advantage Ray begged for quarter. Pentand let him get up, when Ray immediately shot Stephen Burleson and ran up the ladder. Burleson was hit in the right side and the ball passed through his heart. Anderson then went to the mouth of the pit and fired down. The ball struck Miller in the back of the head, coming out near the eye. Miller fell dead. Another shot struck William Burleson in the right side of the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. The ball was cut out. Ray and Anderson escaped.

RAY'S RECORD.

There is wild excitement and indignation in the country, and everybody is in pursuit of the murderers. Counsel in behalf of the assassins were driven from the Coroner's inquest and were not allowed a hearing. Ray and Anderson are revenue officers. Ray had been for a long time in the service. In an official capacity he killed a man and was never called to account for it. He is the same man who was once indicted in the State courts for an assault upon a woman, which case was transferred to the United States courts on the plea that the crime was committed by the defendant in an official capacity. The plea was sustained and the prisoner was discharged.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

It Will be Held at Indianapolis on May 28th.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 22.—The following is the official call for the National Greenback Labor Convention:

The National Convention of the National Greenback Labor party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be voted for at the ensuing Presidential election, will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the 28th of May, 1884. Each State is entitled to four delegates and four alternates at large, each Congressional district two delegates and two alternates, each Territory two delegates and two alternates, and the District of Columbia two delegates and two alternates. Therefore, all who are in accord with the views set forth in the platform of said party in 1880, are respectfully requested to meet in convention in their several States, Territories and districts on or before May 1, 1884, and select delegates and alternates to said convention.

JESSE HARPER, Chairman.
LEE CRANDALL, Secretary.

Following are the names of the committee appointed to assist the Chairman and Secretary in arranging details. H. Z. Leonard, Chairman, Logansport, Ind.; John M. Potter, Secretary, Lansing, Mich.; B. W. Terlinde, Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Jenkins, Beloit, O.; and W. T. Kenworthy, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The Greenback State Convention assembled here to-day the attendance included representatives from all the Congressional districts in the State.

A platform with twenty-three resolutions were adopted. The resolutions denounce the present financial system and demand that all money issued by the Government be a legal tender. The demand of the speedy payment of the national debt and abolition of national bank privileges, oppose importation of Chinese or other servile labor, favors a pension for all soldiers and favor the election of civil officers by a direct vote and the removal from office for cause by a two-thirds vote of electors.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Regular telegraphic communication has been resumed between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Dr. G. N. Roberson, Elm Grove, N. C., says: "I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters and find it all it is recommended to be."

BODY SNATCHERS.

Horrible Confession of the Demons,

As Given by the Atrocious Perpetrators, Ingalls and Johnson.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The examination of the bodies of the Taylor family, found in the Ohio Medical College, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, shows all three to have been murdered. All the bodies show unmistakable signs of violence, the skulls of Taylor and wife being fractured. Whether the family was murdered for money or the dissecting table is not known, but it is the general belief that they were killed for the latter purpose. The house where Taylor lived was in a desolate spot, half a mile from any neighbor. Allen Ingalls, Jeff. Lent, Richard Ingalls and Ben. Johnson, all colored, residing in the vicinity of the murder, have been arrested, suspected of being the perpetrators of the crime.

Marshal Brown, of Avondale, has been the means of discovering the bodies of the Taylor family in the Ohio Medical College, and causing the arrest of the four colored men named as the murderers. The bodies were received at the Medical college Friday night. Dr. Cilley, Demonstrator of Anatomy, says he knows the men who brought the bodies to the college, but does not know their names, as such business is always done with but as little ceremony as possible. He had no suspicion they were murdered until Marshal Brown identified them, and he found the skulls crushed. The colored men arrested are not openly known to be resurrectionists, but it is uncertain how any of them support themselves. The investigation begins at Avondale to-morrow.

R. Ingalls, one of the men arrested for the murder of the Taylor family at Avondale, has madea statement to-night to the effect that John Harris was a man he never knew until last Friday, and engaged at five in the afternoon to assist in taking the bodies to the medical college, and fixed the place of meeting on the turnpike at 9 o'clock. They met, and shortly after a man with a wagon came along whom he does not know. They drove a short distance, when Harris pointed out the bodies in a fence corner in sacks. As soon as they were loaded all started back to the city, but Harris stopped the wagon, which was gone half an hour and came back running. The cabin fire was then seen. They drove to the college ann delivered the bodies and got their pay. Taylor, the murdered man, was formerly a resurrectionist and Ingalls was his partner.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The horrible triple murder at Avondale, a week since, of old man Taylor, his wife and little girl, for the sale of their bodies to the Ohio Medical College, continues the sensation of the city. Before Mayor Strickland yesterday, at Avondale, Allen Ingalls and Ben Johnson were examined. Johnson pleaded guilty and Ingalls not guilty. Such testimony was taken as warranted binding them over and they were removed to the jail in this city. When Marshal Brown brought them to the jail yesterday, Ingalls seemed very much disturbed by Johnson pleading guilty. He was restless and nervous, and seemed anxious to say something. As soon as he was locked up the Marshal engaged him in conversation and with good results. At first the prisoner positively denied all knowledge of the affair, but finally let down completely and gave what he asserted to be a truthful statement.

HAD THREE "POINTS."

He said that on the morning of the murder Johnson came to his room and told him he had three "points," meaning subjects for dissection, for that night. On making inquiries as to their whereabouts, Johnston told him the Taylors in the hollow were old and of no account, and it would be a good idea to hit them in the head and sell their bodies. The proposition met Ingalls' approval, and he came to the city and negotiated for the sale of the bodies. At the college they promised him $15 apiece and gave him one Dixon's address, an express driver, saying he would do the hauling. This being arranged for, he met Johnson and together they repaired to the Taylor hut, Johnson carrying with him a stout locust club. They entered the cabin and Johnson commenced knocking right and left. The family was seated around the fire-place. The old woman was struck first, then the old man, and the little girl last. The old woman was the only one that struggled and she, Ingalls admits, he choked, this being the only active part he took in the killing, according to his story.

THEIR BODIES PUT IN BAGS.

After they were satisfied all were dead the bodies were stripped, put in bags and carried to the fence. Then, he says, they proceeded up the road, met Dixon, loaded the bodies on the wagon, drove to the college, turned the "points" over to Dr. Cilly and separated. He told several different stories about the money received, but finally admitted he was paid $20, with the promise of $25 more when he called the next time. The club, he said, was left in the cabin. As to the firing of the hut he feigned entire ignorance. He said further that during the last few months he had furnished to the college a number of bodies, all being stolen from the Duck Creek cemetery. This, he said, was all he knew about the matter, and nothing more could be gotten out of him.

JOHNSON'S CONFESSION.

Johnson's confession, if it might be called such, is entirely different, inasmuch as he puts all the blame on Ingalls. When he was brought before Mayor Strickland, his Honor, noticing his broken-down condition, suggested to the Marshal that he be taken off alone, as in his opinion he would have something to say. Marshal Brown escorted him to the coal cellar, when he announced it to be his intention to plead guilty. He was then placed in the charge of Officer Hale. He was terribly agitated and kept continually saying: "Skippy (the officer's nickname), I am gone." With a little encouragement he admitted he was connected with the affair. He said he and Ingalls met Dixon at a point on the Reading road and together the three proceeded to the cabin. He claims that he and Dixon stood outside, while Ingalls went into the house and did the work. The bodies, he said, were then placed in the wagon. Ingalls went back and fired the house, and the party drove to the city. From this on he agreed with Ingalls as to their conduct at the college.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

The funeral at Avondale Town Hall at three this afternoon, of Beverly Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, man and wife, and Eliza Jane Lambert, their grand daughter, lasted over two hours and over one thousand were present, one fourth of whom were the best white citizens of Avondale. Several clergy spoke. All were colored except Rev. Joseph Emery, the city missionary. Mr. Emery spoke first and said these criminals by law of God deserved no mercy. Theirs was a crime which deserved summary punishment without resort to courts, by the citizens taking the law into their own hands. These remarks were greeted with shouts in which the whites and blacks joined. Elder R. W. Scott, the next speaker, (colored), said the plea of insanity might be urged for these criminals, but he thought the best treatment for these men was for each one a stout rope and the nearest lamp post. Then he went on asking, do they deserve mercy, did they show any? Did they show mercy when they knocked out Elizabeth Taylor's brains? Did they show mercy when they beat down that helpless little girl or when they knocked old Beverly Taylor in the head who was pleading for mercy? To each of these questions the audience responded with a thunderous "No." Resolutions were passed thanking the officers and denouncing the crime. The resolution read:

Resolved, That searching and untiring investigation be continued to develope, if there be any, complicity with the man who bought the bodies.

The bodies were viewed when the funeral servics ended. They were taken to the colored people's cemetery west of the city and locked in a vault. Allen Ingalls and Ben Johnson, the prisoners in jail, contradict each other's stories. Johnson is sullen, but Ingalls talks freely. Johnson has said Ingalls did the clubbing.

A MANIAC'S FRENZY.

He Deliberately Chops the Head Off His Keeper.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 24.—Henry E. Ely killed John Harden at Spoonville, eight miles from Hartford, yesterday morning. Among the houses in the village is that of Benjamin W. Cowles, brother-in-law of Ely. With Cowles resided Ely, who is demented, and his keeper, Harden. Shortly after 8 A. M., while Harden was washing in the woodshed, Ely entered quietly, picked up an axe and struck the unsuspecting man on the side of the head. Harden fell backward, and Ely completed the murder by chopping off his head. Ely then kicked the head into the yard.

Mrs. Cowles heard the noise made by the weapon and looked out into the yard just in time to see the head come rolling over the ground and Ely exclaim, "There, I guess I've fixed him now!" She ran to a tobacco house at some distance and notified her husband and a workman named Johnson. Both came running to the house and the latter seized Ely, and after a struggle succeeded in getting the weapon away from him and locking him up in a room of the house.

An undertaker sewed Harden's head to the body. Deputy Sheriff Gillette put manacles on the murderer and took him to a place of confinement. He will be given a hearing to-morrow. Ely is a brother of the late Seth Ely, of New York. Another brother, John Ely, resides in New York. Henry E Ely was formerly in business with his brothers, but became crazy about five years ago. He was confined in the Kings County Inebriate Asylum and later sent to Spoonville, where his sister resides. She is prostrated by the shock. Another sister has just been released from the Hartford Hospital for the Insane. His mother, it is said, is also a lunatic.

PEOPLE are killed by coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE FLORIDA TRAGEDY.

How T. J. Eppes Avenged an Insult Offered to His Wife.

(Fernandina Special.)

The tragedy which cost the life of Major F. C. Suhrer, proprietor of the Mansion House, at the hands of T. J. Eppes, is still an absorbing theme of discussion. Mr. Eppes is a native of Tallahassee, a son of the late Francis Eppes and a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson. He is a young man, recently married. Major Suhrer was an officer in the Federal army during the civil war, had resided in Fernandina for a number of years and was always regarded as a polite, peaceable and agreeable man. He was at one time Postmaster at Fernandina, and at the time of his death was President of the City Council. Eppes boarded at the Mansion House, and until a day or two before the difficulty he and Suhrer were good friends.

Mrs. Epps told Mrs. Dewson, her sister, that Mr. Suhrer had insulted her; Mrs. Dewson told Mr. Dewson and Mr. Dewson told Eppes. Dewson advised Eppes to go at once and horsewhip Suhrer, and offered to go and see that it was well done. So a whip was purchased and the two men proceeded to the Mansion House to carry the plan into execution. Suhrer was on the piazza of the hotel and Eppes preceded to apply the whip across his face and shoulders. Suhrer sprang from his seat, caught the whip and grappled with Eppes, and as he did so Dewson caught Suhrer's arm and Eppes drew a pistol and fired the fatal shot. Suhrer disclaimed until he expired that he had insulted his friend's wife. Both Eppes and Dewson were committed, but afterwards released upon giving bond to the amount of $6,000 each.

Mrs. Eppes made a statement to her husband's attorney of the nature of the insult offered her by Major Suhrer. Mrs. Eppes says she is twenty years old, and the occount she gives of the insult leaves no doubt of its grossly licentious character. Even violence was attempted in her room in the absence of her husband.

When You Feel Blue

and you back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that no incident in the life of Wendell Phillips better illustrates the earnestness with which he fought slavery than his habitual reply when he was asked his terms for a lecture: "I will come and lecture on a literary subject for one hundred dollars a night and my expenses; on slavery for nothing and pay my own expenses."

Do it at Once. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

MR. CRITTENDEN, the Governor of Missouri, called upon Mr. Tilden during a recent visit to New York. He tells a St. Louis reporter that "Mr. Tilden keeps two secretaries busy all the time, and is not in the helpless condition represented by the newspapers; that his step is as firm and his mind as clear and quick as ever."

JOHN don't you hear the baby cry, give it PERUNA immediately.

CAPT. B. Z. PATRICK, the North Carolina State Commissioner of Immigration, is on his way to Philadelphia to meet the Scotch crofters now bound hither. It has been ascertained by telegraph that the crofters are in two vessels. One will land its passengers at Philadelphia and the other at Norfolk.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. it relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28mwssW

Where There is Yet a Snow Blockade.

(Durango Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.)

There are four miles of the canyon above Elk Park in which the snow will average fifty feet deep. Parties down from Silverton on snow-shoes report that the snow is six feet deep on the level in Baker Park. All parties living off the main street are compelled to use snow-shoes to get to and from their houses. There is no business being done. There is no scarcity of supplies, except sugars, coffee and coal oil. We have flour and meat enough for a month yet. There is plenty of grain and hay for the stock for two weeks. The people are starving for news. On account of the snow-slides destroying miles of wire and telegraph poles in Animas Canyon, they are cut off even from news by wire.

There is no case of bed wetting that PERUNA will not cure.

Two more cows have died near Troy, N. Y., of hydrophobia.

PE-RU-NA

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. [In Constipation, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, MANALIN should be given with it.]

PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

PERUNA pleasantly agrees with every one—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the babe and the mother.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life." Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O., Proprietors. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by All Druggists. Single Bottle $1, 6 for $5.

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and h

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1884.

There is nothing new or startling in monetary affairs. Some of the banks manage to keep pretty well loaned up, while others have enormous amounts within their vaults. Many bankers say that the lull, which has been so characteristic in the money market for several months past, will be broken within the next few weeks, and that business will assume its old-time activity. The usual rates are required; for prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent., and oil certificates 7 @9 per cent. The clearing-house report to-day shows gross exchanges of $1,598,332 66, and balances of $288,975 83.

In stocks there is nothing doing, for the simple reason that parties holding good securities are not disposed to let go, although fancy prices are paid for all that are put up for sale.

Real estate brokers continue to be kept busy, by both selling and renting property. The demand for houses is still far in advance of the supply. The following sales were made by different dealers:

James W. Drape & Co. sold the old buildings on Lacock street, Allegheny, with the contents, for about $1,000 cash. Wm. A. Herron & Sons sold five acres in Sharpsburg for Mrs. Noble at $5,500. A. C. Jarrett sold the two-story brick house No. 46 South Twenty-second street, with lot 25x72 feet, for $4,800 cash. Ludwig Koethen, trustee of C. Olnhausen's heirs, sold to Theodore Scheitler a frame house near the Twenty-seventh ward school No. 2, with lot 200x102 feet, for $1,500. Mr. James B. Dewhurst has sold his residence in the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny City, for $15,000 cash.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	60	60⅛
Reading R. R.	29½	29 9-16
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	9⅝	9¼
Lehigh Valley	70	71
United Co.'s, N. J.	196	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	35	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	122	123
P. C. & St. L. bonds	129¼	129¾
N. Pacific com.	21¾	21¾
N. Pacific pref.	47	47½
Lehigh Nav.	47⅝	47⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	18	....
N. Central R. W.	61	....

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Money lending at 2 per cent.; closed at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 486½; demand, 489¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

3 per cents 101	U. S. new 4s 123⅜
U. S. 4½s 114½	Pacific 6s of '95 129

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities dull.

The stock market declined to-day, and of the thirty active stocks twenty-three closed lower than last night, though only five show 1 per cent. and over: Northwestern 1, Rock Island 1½, Omaha common 1¾, Manitoba 1½, Oregon Navigation 1¾. A Chicago, Burlington and Quincy official stated his road was not cutting rates. The Milwaukee and St. Paul directors have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred and common stock, payable April 15th, the books to be closed March 24

The banks that have withdrawn gold from the Treasury are the Chemical, City, Fourth National and the Bank of New York. The first two withdrew $1,500,000. It is reported that West Shore made a traffic agreement with the Gould roads. $200,000 in gold and $217,000 in silver were shipped to-day for Europe.

TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions to-day aggregated 406,600 shares, among which were: Central Pacific, 11,000; Lackawanna, 85,000; Erie, 24,000; Lake Shore, 18,000; Missouri Pacific, 7,000; Northwestern, 20,000; Pacific Mail, 13,000; Reading, 24,000; St. Paul, 61,000; Union Pacific, 49,000; Western Union, 19,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 19,000 and Northern Pacific, 8,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	113	L. & N.	47⅝
Erie 2ds	93⅜	L. & N. A*	18
Lehigh & Wilkes	107	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
La. Consols	77⅛	Do 2nd	5
Missouri 6s	105	M. & Charleston	34
St. Joseph	110	Michigan Central	92
St. P. & S. C. 1st	118½	M. & St. L.	16
Tennessee 6s old	39½	Do pref.	33⅝
Do new	39½	Missouri Pacific	91⅜
Tex. Pac. L. G.	49⅛	M. & O.	9¾
Do Rio G.	72½	M. & E.	124
Union Pac. 1st	115	N. & Chat.	51
Land Grants	110⅜	N. J. Central	88
Sinking Funds	118¼	N. & W. pref.	40
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	21½
Do consols ex	40	Do pref.	47⅛
Do deferred	7	C. & Northwestern	118¾
Adams Express	128	Do pref.	144¾
Allegheny Central	12	N. Y. Central	116⅝
A. & T. Haute	47	Ohio Central	27
Do. preferred	94	O. & M.	23¾
American Exp.	94½	Do pref.	40
B. C. R. & N.	75	Ontario & West	10¾
Canada Pacific	54¾	Oregon Nav.	90⅜
Canada Southern	54	Oregon Trans-C.	29¾
Central Pacific	69⅜	Oregon Imp.	44
C. & O.	14	Pacific Mail	50⅜
Do pref 1st	25	Panama	98
Do 2d	15	P. D. & E.	13½
C. & A.	133½	Pittsburgh	138¾
Do pref.	145	Pullman	107
C., B. & Q.	123⅝	Reading	59
C., St. L. & N. O.	84¼	Rock Island	121⅝
C. St. L. & P.	19⅝	St. L. & S. F.	20⅜
Do pref.	28	Do 1st pref	41⅞
C., M. & O.	15	Do 2d pref	87
C. & A.	63	C., M. & St. Paul	90⅞
Del. & Hudson	109¼	Do pref.	117
Del., Lack. & W.	129⅝	St. P., M. & M.	94
Denver & Rio G.	20	St. P. & Omaha	29⅝
Erie	26⅝	Do pref.	92
Do. pref.	69½	Texas Pacific	20⅞
East Tennessee	14	Union Pacific	59
Do pref.	12⅝	U. S. Express	56
Ft. Wayne	134	W., St. L. & P.	16½
H. & St. Jo.	38⅜	Do pref.	27¼
Do pref*	88⅜	Fargo	110
Harlem	193	Western Union	79¾
H. & Texas	40	Homestake	8½
Illinois Central	130¾	Ontario	29
Ind., B. & W.	16¾	Quicksilver	6
K. & Texas	21¼	Do pref.	27
L. E. & W.	16	Sutro	15
Lake Shore	102¾		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market was extremely dull and prices firm. Robinson Consolidated advanced to 30, California to 25, Bonanza King is unchanged, Sonora .07, Eastern Oregon .07, Oriental milled 14, and Durango .03.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, February 27.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	138	A. & T. 1st 7s	122
Allouez Mining Co	1	A. & T. I. G. 7s	117
Calumet & H.	240	Boston H. & E. 4½s	111¼
Catalpa	35	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	100
Franklin	113⅜	A. & T. R. R.	78⅛
Fewabio	1¼	B. & A.	78½
Quincy	44	C. B. & Q.	124
F. & P. M. pref.	100	C. S. & C.	133½
Osceola	16¼	Eastern R. R.	39
Huron	1⅜	F. & P. M.	28
Water Power	2⅜	L. R. & Ft. S.	17½
Boston Land	6¼	N. Y. & N. E.	12⅞

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1¾	Day	2⅝
Belcher	1	Martin White	80
Belle Isle	35	Mexican	2⅜
Best & Belcher	2⅝	Mt. Diablo	2½
Bodie Cons.	9¾	Navajo	2⅜
Challar	2¾	Ophir	1⅜
Con. Pacifics	40	Potosi	1½
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage	80
Crown Point	1⅝	Sierra Nevada	3½
Eureka Cons.	2¾	Union Con.	35
Gould & Curry	2¾	Utah	2½
Grand Prize	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	2½

Syndicate dividend 10 cents.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 27.—Consols for money, 101 11-16; account, 101¾; St. Paul, 93¾; Canadian Pacific, 56; Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 138⅝; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 30. Refined petroleum 6@6¾s. Turpentine 26s 3d@26s 6d.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes, 76f 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Common Rosin 4s 6d@4s 9d.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1884.

Flour and Grain.

Flour remains firm with good sales. Grain steady with a slightly declining inclination in corn. Wheat steady, but inactive. The only transaction recorded on 'Change was one car of mixed sample corn in Elevator at 61c.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00 @7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Winconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel: fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10; Longberry red, $1 10@1 11; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 06.

CORN—Prime yellow shelled 61@62c; high mixed do 58@60c; mixed do 53@55c; rejected 50@55c; yellow ear 62@64c; H. M. do, 58@60½c; mixed do 55@57c.

OATS—Prime, 42@42½; rejected white, 40¼@41c; mixed 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@68c; Pennsylvania 66@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; western 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $20 00 per ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; chopped feed $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

The trade in all kinds of produce showed up a little brisker to-day. Eggs continue to drop slowly and steadily. Butter also declined a few cents.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $3 50@4 00.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 60@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 65@2 75; Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 22@25c; prime 18@20c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 32@35c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ℔ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas, 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 14@15c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c, peeled, 12@15c; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@13c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels and cases, 20@21c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate, $4 25@4 50; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do., $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—6½@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $2 50@3 00; Valencia do., cases, $4 50@5 00; lemons, $2 50@3 50; bananas $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 85@2 00.

POTATOES—On track, 35@40c; from store, 45@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@85c per pair: dressed, 15@17c per ℔. Turkies, 18 to 22c per ℔. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c per ℔.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush. for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per ℔; pop corn, 4@5c per ℔.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 30@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c, country, 7@7¼c.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 75@6 25; blue-grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

BAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

There is no changes in grocery quotations, the wholesale stores all seem to be doing a driving trade for this season.

Green Coffees.		*Soda.*	
Fancy Rio	15 @15½	Bi. Carb. in keg's	4 @4½
Choice Rio	14 @14½	Do assort'd pap'rs	6 @5½
Prime Rio	13 @13½	Do do ¼ pap'rs	6 @6½
Good Rio	12½@	Salsoda, in kegs	2 @1½
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices.*	
Java	20 @22	Cloves	18 @
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10 @
In papers	17 @17½	Cassia	10 @
In bulk	15½@17½	Pepper	16½@20
Lower grades	14 @15	Nutmeg	65 @80
Java in pa'rs	25 @28	*New Orleans Molasses*	
Java in bulk	25 @27	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	53@54
Conf'r's A	7½@	*Candies.*	
Palace A	7¼@	Star, full w'ght	10 @
Windsor A	7¼@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7¼@	*Salt.*	
Refined yel'w	6¼@ 7	No. 1 ℔ bbl	$1 00
Granulated	8 @	Extra	1 10
Crushed	8¾@	Dairy	1 40
Cut loaf	9 @	Coarse Cyst Salt	1 25
Powdered	8¾@	*Starch.*	
Syrups.		Gloss	6½@8½
Choice corn	33@	Corn	7½@8¾
Prime do	32@	*Rice.*	
Choice sugar sr'p	40@42	Louisiana	6 @6½
Prime do do	36@38	Carolina	6½@7
Good do do	35@	Head rice	7¾@
Blackstrap mo'lass	20@		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	$1 15@1 20	Li's beans, 2 ℔, best	$1 25
Soak peas	75@80	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 45@	Str'g do do	80
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 00
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 ℔	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 ℔ ℔ doz	3 00
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@95
Winslow's corn	1 25	Salmon, 1 ℔	1 50@1 60
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 00
McMurray's do	1 35		
Red cherries	1 15		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Maccaroni	8¼@12½c
New Valencia	7 c	Vermicilli	8¼@12½c
Seedless	4 50	Tapioca	5 c
Sultanas	6 c	Brazil nuts	12 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ℔ box	$4 00
Currants	5¾@6 c	Cocoanuts ℔ box	7 00
Prunes, new	5¾@6 c	Lemon peel ℔ ℔	14 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Citron peel ℔ ℔	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	29 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

Provisions remain at previous Pittsburgh quotations. The Chicago markets show great activity, the demand and supply being good, but prices rule very steady—opening and closing about the same.

	Canvass or Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ℔s and over	14½@
Do do do 14 to 18 ℔s	14¾c
Do do do 14 ℔s and under	14¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	10¾c
Do do Breakfast bacon	12½c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	17¾c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	19¾c
Do do do all flats	16¾c
Bacon shoulders	9¾c
Short clear sides	12½ c
Mess pork, ½ bbls	$20 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	20 50
Lard, refined, summer use, in tierces	10¾c
Do half bbls	10¾c
Do in buckets	11¼c
Do in tubs	10¾c
Do 3 ℔ tin pails, 60 ℔s in case	12 c
Do 5 ℔ " " " "	11¾c
Do 10 ℔ " " " "	11¾c
Extra lard oil	80 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

The prices on fish remain at the quotations that have been ruling for some time past.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00		
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00		
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@16 00		
No. 2 large bay	13 00@14 00		
No. 2 medium do	12 00@13 00		
No. 3 large do	12 00@		
No. 3 medium	11 00@11 50		
No. 3 small	7 50@		
Split Labrador herring	8 00@		
Split shore do	7 00@		
Round do	5 75@		
White fish, ℔ half bbl., 100	7 00@7 50		
Lake trout, ℔ 100	5 50@		
Lake pickerel, ℔ 100	4 50@		
Lake herring, ℔ 100	2 50@3 50		
George's codfish	6 00@9 00		
Medium do	4 25@		
Boneless codfish	5 00@		
Halibut (smoked)	12@		
No. 1 herring, ℔ box	35@		
Smoked bloater, ℔ box	1 10@1 25		
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@		
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@		
Sardines, French, ¼ s, ℔ case	12 00@		
Sardines, French, ½ s, ℔ case	19 00@		
Codfish balls, 2 ℔ cans	2 40@		

Leather.

The leather market shows no change from regular prices.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 28@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, medium 25@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@24c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, $4 50@7 00 per side; country harness leather, 26@30c per pound; padskins, No. 1, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; aprons, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 6¾@7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 27, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	99½c	Lowest	99¾c
Highest	$1 01¼	Close	$1 00¾

	Barrels.
United shipments	67,056
Average United shipments	49,523
Tidewater shipments	5,831
Average Tidewater shipments	8,490
Charters	64,444
Average charters	25,602
United runs	68,600
Tidewater runs	10,900
Average runs for both lines	62,313
Exchange stock—$110 bid; $175 asked.	
Clearances	6,050,000

N. Y. refined 8¾c.

HOMETRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8¼c
Headlight, 150 deg	10 c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15½c

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., February 29.—Petroleum opened at 99¾c; highest, $1 01¾; lowest, 99¾c; closed at $1 00¾; sales, 8,101,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 6,708,000 barrels; runs, 79,400 barrels; shipments, 67,057 barrels; charters, 78,571 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, February 27.—Opening at 99¾c; highest, $1 01¾; lowest, 99¾c; closed at $1 00¾. Shipments, 72,887 barrels; charters, 78,571 barrels; runs, 72,452 barrels.

BRADFORD, February 27.—Crude oil stronger; total runs Tuesday, 72,052 barrels; total shipments, 72,887 barrels; charters, 78,751 barrels; clearances, 6,640,000 barrels; United Pipe Line certificates opened at 99¾c and closed at 100¼c; highest price, $1 01; lowest, 99¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 27.—FLOUR—dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand and quiet; market opened about ¼c lower, rallied a trifle then declined ¾c, again became stronger; advanced ¾c, ruled irregular and closed about the same as yesterday; sales ranged: February, 91¾@92¾c, closing at 92¾c; March, 91¾@92¾c, closing at 92½@92¾c; April, 92¾@93¼c, closing at 93¼c; May, 97¾@98¼c, closing at 98¼c; June, 99¾c@$1 00¼, closing at $1 00¼@1 00¾; July quotable 1c over June; August $1 00@1 00¾; No. 2 Chicago spring, 93@93¼c, closing at 93@93¼c; No. 3, 80@82c; No. 2 red winter 99¾c@$1 02.

CORN—In good demand and unsettled but prices not subject to any wide fluctuations; opened easy, later rallied about ¾c, and closed ¼c higher than yesterday; cash, 52¾@54c, closed at 52¾@54c; February 52¾@53c, closed at 52¾@53c; March 52¾@53c, closed at 53c; April 53@53¼c, closed at 53¼; May 57¾@58¾c, closed at 58¼@58¾c; June, 58¼@58¾c, closed at 58¾c; July, 59¾@60¾c, closed at 60¾c.

OATS—Dull and steady; no essential change in prices; cash 32c; February and March 32c; closed at 32¼c bid; April 32¾c; May 36¾@36¾c, closed at 36¼c bid; June 36¾c; the year 30¾c.

RYE—Steady at 58½c.

BARLEY—Nominally unchanged at 63c.

FLAXSEED—Dull and unchanged at $1 53 on track.

PORK—In fair demand; trading chiefly May contracts; opened weaker and 12½@15c lower, further declined 2½@5c; later advanced 5@7½c; settled back 10@12½c toward the close, advanced 12½@15c, again declined 2½@5c and closed quiet; cash $17 90@18 00; February $17 90@17 95; March $17 90@17 95, closed at $17 92½@17 95; May $18 05@18 20, closed at $18 15@18 17½; June $18 15@18 25, closed at $18 22½@18 25.

LARD—Weaker and 15@20c lower in early dealings, but later steadier and rallied 5@10c, but the improvement was not sustained to the close; cash 9.50@9.55c; March 9.50@9 55c, closed at 9.52½@9.55c; April, 9.65c; May 9.65@9.77½c, closed at 9.72½@9.75c; June 9.72½@9.82½c, closed at 9.77½@9 80c; July 9.90c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand, but averaged 5@10c lower; shoulders 7.40c; short rib 9.25c; short clear 9.70c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 356,000 bushels; oats, 111,000 bushels; rye, 4,300 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 108,000 bushels; oats, 82,000 bushels; rye, 385 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 650,000 bushels; March declined ¼c; April and May declined ¼c; June declined ¾c.

CORN—Sales of 530,000 bushels; March and June declined ¼c; May declined ¼c.

OATS—Sales of 60,000 bushels; April declined ⅛c.

PORK—Sales of 1,500 barrels; March advanced 2½c; June declined 2½c.

LARD—Sales of 2,000 tierces; March and April declined 2½c.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 27.—Flour steady; receipts, 13,000 barrels; exports, 1,900 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 85@3 40; common to good $3 40@3 75; good to choice $3 80@6 50; extra Ohio $3 40@6 00; St. Louis $3 40@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 95. Wheat—Spot lots firm; options opened ¼@⅜c lower; later stronger, recovered most of the decline, closing steady; receipts, 12,500 bushels; exports, 61,000 bushels; hard No. 1 spring $1 24¾; No. 3 spring $1 03½; No. 2 red $1 10¾@1 13¾; ungraded white $1 01@1 25; No. 2 red February $1 08¼; March, sales of 392,000 bushels at $1 08⅛@1 08¾, closing at $1 08¾; April, sales of 248,000 bushels at $1 10¼@1 10⅞, closing at $1 10¾; May, sales of 1,168,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13¼, closing at $1 13¼; June, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 13¾@1 14¼, closing at $1 14¼. Corn—Opened ¼@⅜c lower, afterwards recovered from the decline, closing firm; receipts, 32,000 bushels; exports, 97,000 bushels; ungraded 57@62c; No. 3, 59@60c; steamer 61@62½c; ungraded white 63@60c; No. 2 February 62¼c; March 62¾@62¾c, closing at 62¾c; April 63½@63¾c, closing at 63¾c; May, 64¾@65¼c, closing at 65¼c; June, 65¼@65¾c, closing at 65½c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts, 28,000 bushels; exports, none; Western mixed 40½@42c; white Western 43@46½c. Hay dull. Hops firm and moderate demand. Coffee—spot fair; Rio steady at 12½@12¾c; options 10@15 points lower and fairly active; Rio No. 7 spot at 11.00c; sales of 250 bags February at 10.95c; 8,250 bags March at 10.85@10.90c; 6,000 bags April at 10.95@ 11.00c; 8,500 bags May at 11.00@11.10c; 1,000 bags June at 11,10@11.15c; 750 bags July at 11.15c; 1,500 bags December at 11.25c. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 5 11-16 @5 13-16c; C, 5¾@6¾c; yellow, 5¾@5½c; off A, 6½@6¾c; standard A, 7@7¼c; confectioners A, 7 3-16c; cutloaf and crushed, 7¾c; powdered, 7¾c. Molasses steady at 35@56c. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum firmer; United, $1 00¾. Tallow quiet and steady. Rosin unchanged. Eggs—Western fresh demand fair and market firm at 22c. Pork dull and weak; new mess, $18 00@18 25. Cutmeats nominally unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam 9.85 @9.90c; February 9.80c; March 9.78@9 84c; April 9.87@9.93c; May 9.93@10.00c; June 9.97c; July 10.00c. Butter quiet and steady for choice. Lead quiet and steady; common $4 05@4 10. Others unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA — FEBRUARY 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat a shade lower and closed barely steady; car lots in fair demand and market firm; No. 2 red in elevator $1 08; No. 2 red February $1 08@1 08½; March $1 08¼@1 08¾; April $1 10¼@1 10¾; May $1 12¾@1 12¾. Corn—Options dull; car lots in fair demand and market firm; rejected yellow 60c; steamer, high mixed, 61@62c; sail yellow 61@62c; sail mixed February 60¾@61¾c; March 60¾@61¼c; April 61¾@61¾c; May 62¼@62¾c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; No. 2 mixed 41½c; choice rejected white 42c; No. 3 white 41¾@42c; No. 2 white 43@43½c. Lard firm; steam 10c; butchers' loose 9 50c. Others unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—FEBRUARY 27.—Flour steady and and in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93c; February, 91½c; March, 91¾c; April, 92¾c; May, 97¾c. Corn higher; No. 2, 54c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye stronger; No. 1, 59c bid; No. 2 57c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, fresh, 61½c; No. 3 extra, 54c. Mess pork, $17 95 cash and February; $18 10 May. Lard—Prime steam, 9.55c February; 9.75c May. Butter scarce and firm. Cheese scarce and firm. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Live hogs lower at $6 30@6 90. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 8,500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

TOLEDO — FEBRUARY 27. — Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red cash $1 00½@1 05¼; February $1 00½; March $1 00¾; April $1 02¾; May $1 05@1 05½; June $1 06¾; No. 3 spring 92½@95c; rejected 67@71c. Corn dull but firm; high mixed 55c; No. 2 cash, February and March 54c; April 55¾c; May 57½c; June 58c bid; rejected 51c; no grade 48c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 38@38½c; No. 2 cash and February 36c; May 37½@37¾c. Clover seed quiet and steady; prime, cash and February $5 95; March $5 90 bid, $5 95 asked; No. 2 $5 70. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 37,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 27.—Flour firmer; family $4 75@5 10; fancy $5 15@5 50. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red $1 06@1 07. Corn dull; No. 2 52c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 37c. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 61¼c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $18 00. Lard quiet; prime steam 9.37½@9.40c. Bulkmeats firm. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 8c; short rib 10¾c; short clear 10¾c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Butter quiet and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, February 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 10 7-16c; low middling 10¼c; good ordinary 9¾c; net receipts, 1,300 bales; sales, 345 bales; stock 49,450 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Cotton steady; middling 10¾c; low middling 10 3-16c; good ordinary 9¾c; net receipts, 1,100 bales; gross, 1,100 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 343,975 bales.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton steady at 10⅞@11¼c; futures barely steady; February, 10.90c; March, 10.91c; April, 10.97c; May, 11.13c; June, 11.25c; July, 11.35c; August, 11.43c; September, 11.12c; October, 10.71c; November, 10.62c; December, 10.63c.

CINCINNATI, February 27. — Cotton firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Cotton higher; middling, 10¾c; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 1,600 bales; shipments, 2,400 bales; stock, 35,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Cotton firm; middling 10¾c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals fair and market slow at following prices:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500	$6 50@6 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300	6 00@6 25
Fair, 900 to 1,100	5 00@5 50
Bulls, stags and fat cows	4 00@5 00

Hogs—Receipts light. Market only fair.

Philadelphias	$7 40@7 70
Best Yorkers	6 70@6 90
Common to fair Yorkers	6 30@6 60
Roughs	3 00@6 50

Sheep—Supply liberal and market fair at following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s	$6 20@6 40
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s	5 60@5 90
Fair, 80 to 85 ℔s	4 80@5 25
Common, 65 to 75 ℔s	3 00@4 00
Lambs	4 50@6 75

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market dull and lower; rough packing, $6 30@6 80; packing and shipping $6 90@7 40; light, $6 10@6 85; skips, $4 00@6 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market weak and easier; exports $6 40; good to choice shipping $5 90@6 30; common to medium, $5 25@5 75; Texans $5 00@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 4,800 head; market active and 25c lower than last week; inferior to fair $3 00@4 00 per cwt.; medium to good $4 25@5 00; choice to extra, $5 25@6 25.

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